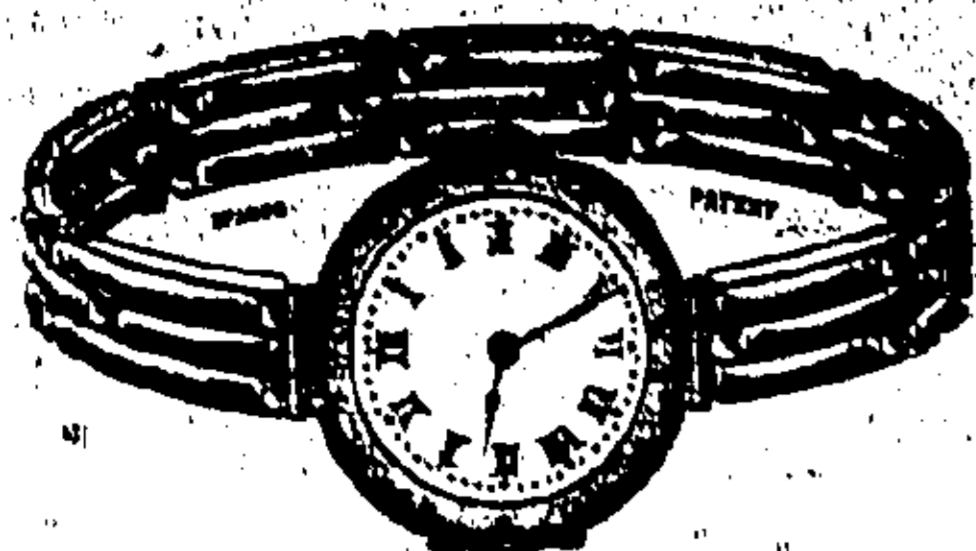


INTIMATIONS

G. FALCONER & CO., LTD.,

LADY'S GOLD WATCH BRACELETS IN LARGE VARIETY.



ENGLISH SILVERWARE.

HOTEL MANSIONS: OPPOSITE GENERAL POST OFFICE.

WING KEE & CO.,

Nos. 17, 45 and 49, CONNAUGHT ROAD CENTRAL.

SHIP-CHANDLERS, SAILMAKERS, PROVISION MERCHANTS, COAL MERCHANTS, &c., &c., OF FIFTY YEARS STANDING. SHIP CAPTAINS ARE REQUESTED TO GIVE US A TRIAL. FRANCISCO TSE YAT, General Manager, Hongkong, August 12, 1908.

THE KWONG HIP LUNG CO., LTD.

(NOW RECONSTRUCTED).

FOUNDERS AND WHOLESALE, RUBBER-MAKERS, BRASS AND IRON. All work done in this establishment is guaranteed. We have over thirty years' experience. We own two shipyards and can accommodate any craft of 200 tons.

Head Office, 45, CONNAUGHT ROAD CENTRAL, Hongkong. Telephone No. 459. Messrs. Shum Sui-Po, Kowloon, Hongkong. Telephone No. 8, 9. Letter sent furnished on application. WONG PING WA, Manager.

Hongkong, April 11, 1913.

THE HONGKONG ROPE MANUFACTURING Co., Ltd.

Established 1883

MANUFACTURERS OF

PURE Manila ROPE

STRAND	CABLE LAID	4 STRAND
1" to 15"	5" to 15"	3" to 10"
CIRCUMFERENCE	CIRCUMFERENCE	CIRCUMFERENCE

Oil Drilling Cables of any size up to 3,000 feet in length.

Prices, Samples and full particulars will be forwarded on application to

Shewan Tomes & Co., General Managers.

Hongkong, April 11, 1913.

VICHY
NATURAL MINERAL WATER
FRENCH GOVERNMENT'S Springs
VICHY CELESTINS
In bottles and for Kidney and Kindred troubles, bladder trouble, Gout, Gravel, Arthritis.
VICHY GRANDE-GRILLE
For Liver trouble and Bileousness.
VICHY HOPITAL For Indigestion.
REFUSE SUBSTITUTES. MENTION NAME OF SPRING REQUIRED.

VICHY-ETAT PREPARATIONS
VICHY-ETAT SALT Natural salt from the waters. In tins and bottles.
VICHY-ETAT TABLETS 2 or 3 after meals make digestion easy.
VICHY-ETAT COMPOUNDS To make your own digestive aerated water.

DINNEFORD'S
MAGNESIA
The Physician's Cure for Gout, Rheumatic Gout and Gravel.
Safest and most Effective Aperient for Regular Use.
The Universal Remedy for Acidity of the Stomach, Head, Heartburn, Indigestion, Sour Eructations, Bileous Affections.

WEEKLY NEWS FOR HOME

The Overland China Mail

FULL REPORTS.

LATEST INTELLIGENCE

Order before you leave, so that you may receive it while at home. Price 1/6 per annum, including postage. THE CHINA MAIL, Ltd., General Manager.

INTIMATIONS

MITSUBISHI COSHI KWAISHA
(MITSUBISHI CO.)

COAL DEPARTMENT.

SOLE PROPRIETORS OF TAKA-SIMA, COAL, MUTA, YOSHINO, KISHIDA, KOJO, KANADA, NAKAMURA, SANO, KINNEW and KAMAYAMA Coalfields.

AGENTS for SAKITO, & OTUBARI COALS.

HEAD OFFICE—TOKYO.
BRANCH OFFICES:—
Nagasaki, Moji, Maratsu, Wakamatsu, Otaru, Muroran, Kobe, Osaka, Tokyo, Yokohama, Nagoya, Shanghai, Hongkong, Hankow.

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AGENCIES:

CHINKIANG: Messrs Gearing & Co.

MANILA: Messrs Macandray & Co.

SINGAPORE: Messrs Borneo Co. Ltd.

For particulars, apply to

K. KATO,
Manager,
No. 2, PADDER STREET,
HONGKONG.

THE CHINA FIRE INSURANCE COMPANY, LIMITED.

THE FORTY-FIFTH MEETING OF SHAREHOLDERS in the Company will be held at the Company's Office, No. 3 Queen's Road Central, Victoria, on THURSDAY, the 19th March, 1914, at 12 o'clock noon, for the purpose of receiving a Statement of Accounts and the Report of the Directors for the year ending 31st December, 1913.

The TRANSFER BOOKS of the Company will be CLOSED from 6th March to 19th March, both days inclusive. By order of the Board of Directors.

O. PEMBERTON, Secretary.

Hongkong, Feb. 26, 1914.

HONGKONG FIRE INSURANCE COMPANY LIMITED

NOTICE TO SHAREHOLDERS.

THE FORTY-FIFTH ORDINARY MEETING OF SHAREHOLDERS will be held at the Office of the Under-Secretary at 12.30 p.m. THURSDAY the 19th instant.

The TRANSFER BOOKS of the Company will be CLOSED from the 5th to the 19th instant, both days inclusive. JARDINE MATHESON & Co. Ltd., General Managers.

Hongkong Fire Insurance Company Ltd.

Hongkong, March 2, 1914.

DAIRY FARM NEWS.

FISH.

FRESH SIBERIAN SALMON.

SELECTED

KIPPERS, HADDUCKS, FILLETS.

PATELL & CO.

Exporters & Importers

General Merchants

Commission Agents.

HONGKONG, CANTON

SHANGHAI AND

HANKOW.

DON'T FORGET THE CHINA MAIL.

ALEXANDRA CAFE

THE GARRICK CIGARETTE VIRGINIA BLEND

DISTINCTLY HIGH CLASS MADE BY HAND

Lambert & Butler ENGLAND.

A FRESH SHIPMENT JUST ARRIVED FROM HOME.

MR. BALFOUR ON THEISM.

A SUMMARY OF THE LECTURES AND AN APPEAL.

GLASGOW, Feb. 6.

Today's lecture was partly a summary and partly an appeal to the audience. Mr. Balfour began by saying that his object had been to show that the values of our beliefs are dependent upon a Theistic setting. Beliefs, he insisted, could not be considered as natural products, and their values as natural products must depend upon their origin. We must find in their pedigree some source higher than our poor efforts at reason, not a source lower and more contemptible. It was no answer to say that certain fundamental truths make the world, and the world is what it is because of fundamental truths, for he had shown that among the improved and unimproved assumptions which are required to justify common sense and scientific knowledge, there are assumptions neither necessary nor universal nor inevitable, yet assumed through the whole course of knowledge. He had also shown that there are probabilities, tendencies to believe, organizing inclinations, which can be seen in the history of science.

NATURAL SELECTION AND RELIGION.

Having thus dealt with a possible objection from the point of view of critical idealism, Mr. Balfour summarized his argument that natural selection is incapable of accounting directly for any of the great values he had dealt with. He was aware of the controversies raging among biologists about natural selection; but he had chosen it because it is the only substitute that we know of for what is commonly called design. Selection does imitate design up to a certain point, but even if it could, as it certainly cannot, be proved that the higher values of aesthetics, of ethics, and of thought have a survival value, it would not help us to maintain these values. But in fact the higher a value the further it is removed from the primitive consequences for which selection is responsible.

His own argument about the necessity of a Theistic setting for our beliefs was not attached to any great metaphysical system of thought, nor to any intuitive sense of religious values. "He did not underestimate the direct argument from religious beliefs which rests religious value on religion itself. But religious values were for him the conclusion, not the premises, of his argument, and he could only rest the value of religion upon other values which are universally acknowledged. He did not appeal to those who are satisfied with any of the great constructive metaphysical systems, but he urged the necessity for a philosophy of science and of common sense."

THE DIFFERENT LECTURES' SERIES.

Mr. Balfour said he thought that a Gifford lecturer should speak to the general public; but to what public?

Fortunately, he remarked, there are many to whom God is as immediate and as certain as anything of which they

have immediate experience—to whom the existence of God is a daily and hourly certainty. They were above his argument and to them it would be superfluous. There are others immersed in the daily task, in the toil that cannot be put off, who have no interest in speculative questions, and who are satisfied to acquiesce in the common beliefs of science and in the religious beliefs of those among whom they live. On them depends the work of the world, and he did not think it every man's duty to acquaint himself with all the arguments on all important issues. "God," he said, "has not so made the world that its ordinary business is to be carried on by dialectic."

Turning to the classes of men who are interested in such inquiries, Mr. Balfour contrasted the shallow and infinitely tiresome sceptics who base an intellectual reputation upon a few materialistic tags with the great doubters from whose ranks have come pillars of orthodoxy, leaders of heresies, framers of systems of speculation, makers of new modes of thought and of new pictures of the universe. Between these two extremes there are many educated persons greatly perplexed about the problems which science, philosophy, and criticism were forcing upon them. Such thinkers would agree with him that a world without God is a world in which aesthetic and ethical values are greatly diminished, but they might argue that their intellectual integrity required them to make the sacrifice. He hoped that his line of argument might suggest to these men some valuable forms of consolation. Their attitude was honourable, but it was mistaken, for it was based upon an entirely false contrast between intellectual and other values. Let them not be misled by the pernicious fallacy that speculative difficulties only begin when we go into supersensible regions under the guidance of hair-splitting metaphysicians. The real speculative difficulties touch our daily life, the very nature of the things on which our daily life depends. Let them, remember, too, that the Theistic setting is not required merely for the values of religion and morality; it is an essential condition of all intellectual values, including those of the belief of science.

BELIEF IN GOD.

The real moral of his lectures is, he concluded, that a belief in Theism is not an accidental ornament which can be added or not added to the house in which you live. If cannot be superadded or not superadded to other beliefs, those other beliefs remaining unaffected and unchanged. A Theistic belief is essential on whatever values we cast our eyes, and for the retention of those values alike in beauty, in morality, and in science there is, if we want to retain these values undiminished, but one setting. That setting is a belief in God.

Mr. Balfour's second series of Gifford lectures will probably be delivered in January, 1915.—The Times.

An announcement in the "Gazette" informs us that the King has granted permission to Mr. John Patrick Donovan to wear the insignia of the Fifth Class of the Order of the Excellent Crop, which has been conferred on him by the President of the Republic of China. It is not quite clear the "Observer" notes, whether the Order is agricultural or is intended to mark exceptional talent among barbers.

WATERBURY'S METABOLIZED COD LIVER OIL COMPOUND makes blood-essence of the blood, builds up the system, and is a most valuable food.

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WE TEST YOUR EYES

and fit proper lenses. If you do not see as you once did your eyes should have immediate attention.

CONSULT US

CLARK & Co.
SCIENTIFIC OPTICIANS
FOUR BLOCKS, CHATER RD.
HONGKONG

Hongkong, Dec. 2, 1913.

INTIMATIONS

HONGKONG GYMKHANA CLUB.

THE ANNUAL GENERAL MEETING of the above Club will be held at 6.15 p.m. WEDNESDAY, the 11th March, 1914 at the Rooms of the Hongkong Jockey Club, to pass the Accounts for the Season 1913, and elect the Committee and Officers for the coming Season.

REGINALD F. C. MASTER,
Hon. Secy. & Treasurer.
Hongkong, March 2, 1914.

NOTICE.

WE have as from date as under established ourselves as Import and Export Merchants and Commission Agents at 49, Pottinger Street.

Hongkong, 26th February, 1914.
AHMED HUSEIN & CO.

NOTICE.

THE interest and responsibility of Mr. FRANK BARONOFF DEACON is our Firm ceased on the 3rd April, 1913.

DEACON, LOCKER,
DEACON & HARSTON.
Hongkong, Feb. 25, 1914.

UNION INSURANCE SOCIETY OF CANTON LIMITED.

NOTICE.

FROM this date or until further notice during my temporary absence from the Colony Mr. C. H. P. HAY will act as Secretary of the Society.

By Order of the Board.
C. MONTAGUE EDE,
Secretary.
Hongkong, March 3, 1914.

CHINA TRADERS' INSURANCE COMPANY LIMITED.

NOTICE.

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By Order of the Board.
C. MONTAGUE EDE,
Secretary.
Hongkong, March 3, 1914.

JAPANESE MAKERS.

EVERY KIND OF Footwear

MADE TO ORDER

OHERRY & CO.

FEDDER STREET

Opposite Hongkong Hotel.

Telephone No. 181.

Hongkong, May 5, 1910.

THE ALEXANDRA CAFE cannot be better than this. For Biscuits, Cakes, Confectionery, Made with Wines & Liquors.

W. S. BAILEY & Co., Ltd.
Kowloon Bay

SHIPBUILDERS AND REPAIRERS.

VESSELS IN STEEL OR WOOD, STEAM OR MOTOR DRIVEN, YACHTS, BARQUES, STEAM OR GAS LIGHTERS, LAUNCHES, MOTOR BOATS, AND HOUSEBOATS.

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Wanted Advertisements

1/6 per inch. 3 insertions.
1/3 " " " One week.

WANTED.

By experienced FIB and LIFE AGENT. REFERENCE to the PHILIPPINE ISLANDS.

E. J. DAVIS,
Hankow Hotel.
Hongkong, March 5, 1914.

WANTED.

FROM 1st April next, a FOUR ROOMED F. T. TURNER, also CATERING TO BE PROVIDED. Or a small house on same conditions. Apply to "FIB" c/o CHINA MAIL Office, Hongkong, Feb. 23, 1914.

FOR SALE.

ABOUT 800 lbs. ENGLISH TYPE. Garamond and Nonpareil (Modern) complete font, including galleys. In good condition. Good offer to "TYPO." Care of CHINA MAIL Office, Hongkong, March 21, 1914.

Wanted Advertisements

HONGKONG GYMKHANA CLUB.

THE ANNUAL GENERAL MEETING of the above Club will be held at 6.15 p.m. WEDNESDAY, the 11th March, 1914 at the Rooms of the Hongkong Jockey Club, to pass the Accounts for the Season 1913, and elect the Committee and Officers for the coming Season.

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Hughes and Hough

Auctioneers to the Government
AND ADMIRALTY.

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General Brokers.

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COAL STORAGE.

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A.B.C. 4th & 5th Editions.

At Telegraphic Code.

Telegraphic Address

MERION HONGKONG.

PUBLIC AUCTION

Under the authority of the Government
of Public Auction.

THURSDAY,

the 12th March, 1914, at 2.30 p.m.,
at No. 2, Kowloon Terrace,
Top Flat, Kowloon.

THE
VALUABLE HOUSEHOLD
FURNITURE,
etc., etc.

Comprising—
Fine Teak Bed Room Suite (Twin Bed-
stead), Large Wardrobe (three Mirrors),
Toilet Sets, 4-Fold Screens, New Rattan
Arm chairs (Upholstered), Large Black-
wood Desk, Carpets, etc., etc.

(Full Particulars from Catalogue.)
On view day of sale.

Trans—As usual.

HUGHES & HOUGH
Auctioneers.

Hongkong, March 9, 1914. 293

PEAK TRAMWAYS COMPANY,
LIMITED

TIME TABLE

WEEK DAYS.

7.00 a.m. to 8.00 a.m., Every 15 minutes.
8.00 a.m. to 10.00 a.m., Every 10 minutes.
10.00 a.m. to 11.00 a.m., Every 15 minutes.
11.00 a.m. to 12.00 p.m., Every 15 minutes.
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8.00 p.m. and 9.00 p.m., 2.30 p.m. to 11.00
p.m. every half hour.

1.00 p.m. to 11.45 p.m. every quarter of
an hour.

SUNDAYS.

8.00 a.m. to 10.30 a.m., Every 15 minutes.
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TO LET

TO LET

NEAR LAW COURTS and BANK, 1 or
2 large Office Rooms 1st floor; lift.
Apply
c/o "China Mail" Office.
Hongkong, March 9, 1914. 297

TO LET

STOKES BUNGALOW EAST, The
Peak—From 1st April with use of
Tennis Court.
Apply
c/o "China Mail" Office.
Hongkong, March 9, 1914. 294

TO LET

OFFICES in King's Buildings.
THE HONGKONG LAND INVEST-
MENT & AGENCY CO., Ltd.
Hongkong, Jan. 13, 1914. 263

TO BE LET

FRONT 1st APRIL, 1914.
"OLESLOE", Austin Road, Kowloon.
Apply to
PATELL & CO.
79, Wyndham Street.
Hongkong, Feb. 24, 1914. 254

TO LET—FURNISHED.

MODREENACH No. 21 East, The
Peak from 1st April.
Apply to
GILMAN & CO.
8a Des Voeux Road.
Hongkong, Feb. 18, 1914. 220

TO LET

FOUR-ROOMED HOUSES in Granville
Avenue and Salisbury Avenue, Kowloon.
Cheap rentals.
SHOP with "Godown attached, NATLAS
Road, Kowloon.
Kowloon Marine Lot No. 48 with Wharf.
WINDSOB LODGE, Kimberley Road,
Kowloon, 6 rooms and Tennis court.
No. 3 MINDEN VILLAS, from 1st
April next.
Apply to
HUMPHREY'S ESTATE & FINANCE
CO., Ltd.
Hongkong, March 3, 1914.

TO LET

OFFICES, Rooms and Godowns on the
Ground and Second Floors, No. 14,
Des Voeux Road Central, the Premises
now occupied by the South China Mon-
eying Post, Limited. Possession 1st May,
1914, or earlier.
Apply to
WILD DILL, Buildings, Wanchai
Road.

No. 4 Mosque Junction.
The "Nook" No. 48 Peak.
Homestead, No. 45 Peak.
Immediate possession.

Apply to
SANG LEE,
c/o Comptroller Department,
Hongkong & Shanghai Banking
Corporation.

Hongkong, Feb. 23, 1914. 252

TO LET

ROGATE, Austin Road, Kowloon;
unfurnished.
The "Nook" No. 48 Peak.
Homestead, No. 45 Peak.
Immediate possession.

Apply to
SANG LEE,
c/o Comptroller Department,
Hongkong & Shanghai Banking
Corporation.

Hongkong, Feb. 23, 1914. 252

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SANG LEE,
c/o Comptroller Department,
Hongkong & Shanghai Banking
Corporation.

Hongkong, Feb. 23, 1914. 252

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Hongkong & Shanghai Banking
Corporation.

Hongkong, Feb. 23, 1914. 252

THE RESIGNATION OF
LORD GLADSTONE

Lord Gladstone's resignation of the
office of Governor-General of South Africa
is officially announced as already wired
us by Reuters. Mr. Harcourt, in making
the announcement, said the resignation
was due entirely to domestic reasons,
i.e., the state of Lady Gladstone's health.
It will take effect in June next. Mr.
Sydney Buxton, who has been for some
time President of the Board of Trade,
is to receive a peerage and to succeed
Lord Gladstone in South Africa. He will
be succeeded at the Board of Trade by
Mr. John Burns, who has with consid-
erable credit held the office of President
of the Local Government Board ever
since the Liberals came into power in
December, 1905. The latter will be
followed at the Local Government Board
by Mr. Herbert Samuel, who has shown
much painstaking ability as Postmaster-
General. Then Mr. Charles Hobhouse is
the new Postmaster-General; and Mr.
C. F. G. Masterman is to be Chancellor
of the Duchy of Lancaster, in succession
to Mr. Hobhouse, with a seat in the
Cabinet, whilst he will continue to act
as Chairman of the Insurance Joint Com-
mittee. Judged by the accepted canons
of political service, they have all of them
earned their promotion. There will be
by-elections in Poplar, where a successor
to Mr. Buxton has to be found, and in
South-West Bethnal Green, where Mr.
Masterman has to seek re-election.

NAVAL AND MILITARY.

(From the Correspondent of the "London
and China Express.")

Lieutenant V. L. Brandon has been
appointed to the command of the gun-
boat, Bramble, China Squadron, in relief
of Lieutenant H. E. Pritchard, whose two
years will expire next month. The new
skipper of the Bramble has put in nearly
18 years' service in the Navy, and was
promoted to his present rank in July,
1902.

Lieutenant H. E. Morse has been ap-
pointed first officer of the Bramble, and
Lieutenant E. H. Wace, navigating offi-
cer. Lieutenant Morse is already serving
with the Bramble, and Lieutenant
Wace has been navigating officer of the
gunboat, depot ship for submarines, Hong-
kong, for the past 18 months.

The command of the gunboat Britan-
nia, on recommissioning, has been given
to Lieutenant A. B. Preston-Thomas,
who succeeds Lieutenant and Com-
mander W. H. Darvall, who re-
commissioned the gunboat at Nanking
in March, 1912. Lieutenant Preston-
Thomas joined the service in July, 1894,
is a gunnery specialist, and was promoted
lieutenant in April, 1902.

The following movements of troops
will take place in the Far East during
the troping season of 1914-15:—2nd
Battalion Bedfordshire Regiment, Por-
taria to Hongkong; 2nd Battalion Corn-
wall Light Infantry, Hongkong to North
China (Tientsin); 2nd Battalion South
Wales Borderers, North China to Singa-
pore; and the 1st Battalion King's Own
Light Infantry, Singapore to India.

Captain H. D. Goldsmith, Duke of
Cornwall's Light Infantry, who is to join
the General Staff at the War Office, passed
out of the Staff College last year, and
has not previously been employed on
the staff. He joined the D.C.L.I. from
Sandhurst 16 years ago, and was for two
years with the Egyptian Army, and has
the Tirah campaign 1897-8, to his credit.

The second Australian submarine built
by Vickers, Limited, and known as A22,
left Barrow on 10th for Portsmouth,
where she will join A21, which was de-
livered there a few weeks ago. They
will be conveyed by one of His Majesty's
ships through the Suez Canal, and will
call at Batavia, thence proceeding to
Singapore, where they will be taken in
charge by a vessel of the Australian Navy
and proceed to Sydney.

Captain G. R. V. Stewart, Royal In-
fantry Fusiliers, from student, Chinese
language, has been attached to the 2nd
Battalion of his regiment at Dover.

Lieutenant B. N. Denison, King's Own
Yorkshire L.I., from students' course,
Staff College, has been appointed to the
1st Battalion of his regiment at Singa-
pore.

Lieut. A. F. H. Mills, 2nd Duke of
Cornwall's L.I., Hongkong, who has re-
signed his army commission and joined
the Reserve of Officers in that rank,
entered the service from Sandhurst in
1908, and got his second star two years
later.

The following appointments have been
made at the Admiralty—Lieutenant:
V. B. Brandon, to the Bramble, in com-
mand, H. E. Morse (1st) and E. H.
Wace (2nd) to the Bramble, undated;
A. B. Preston-Thomas, to the Triton, undated;
P. H. Mackenzie, to the Triton, undated;
V. L. Griffiths, to the Triton, undated;
B. W. Lloyd, to the Woodcock, A. J. Leeson,
to the Wigwag, J. T. Maxwell Scott,
to the Snipe, M. Murray, to the Night-
ingale, all in command, undated; H. D.
Marrat, to the Kingfisher, in command,
undated; G. O. Maud, to the Kingfisher,
undated; E. P. Russell, to the Teal, A.
Dixon, to the Moorhen, M. B. Black-
wood, to the Woodcock, G. S. Neal, to
the Robin, all in command, on recom-
missioning, undated; J. A. Higgins, to
the Sandpiper, in command, on recom-
missioning, undated; and J. A. Higgins,
to the Sandpiper, in command, on recom-
missioning, undated.

Admiral Sir George P. King, G.C.B.,
G.C.V.O., G.C.M.G., has been placed on
the retired list, at his own request, on
the 1st of March, 1914.



Neuralgia, Nervous Breakdown—

NURSE HALL, c/o Mrs. Bassett, Commercial Place, Landport, Portsmouth, Eng., writes:—"I was suffering from nervous breakdown with Internal Neuralgia, when I began a course of Phosferine. After having taken it for three or four months, I felt better than I had done for two years previously, and consider it the best tonic I have ever tried. As a remedy for all nervous disorders I think there is nothing to equal Phosferine, especially as I was given up by more than one doctor previous to taking Phosferine, and can now say I am perfectly well and strong, and have taken nothing else."

No other medicine has received such absolute proof of its extraordinary properties in restoring shattered constitutions, and in giving back to the prematurely aged New Life and Energy.

CAUTION

There is only one Phosferine—beware of illegal imitations—do not be misled by *Phosph This* or *Phosph That*, but get

PHOSFERINE

THE GREATEST TONIC AND DIGESTIVE

HAS BEEN SUPPLIED BY ROYAL COMMANDS TO—
The Royal Family H.M. the Queen of Spain
H.M. the Empress of Russia H.M. the late King of Greece
H.M. the King of Spain H.M. the Queen of Roumania, etc.

Prices in Great Britain: 1/11, 2/9, & 4/6. Sold by all Chemists, Stores, &c.
The 2/9 size contains nearly four times the 1/11 size.
PREPARED BY: ASHTON & PARSONS, LTD., LUDGATE HILL, LONDON, ENG.

THE KAILAN MINING ADMINISTRATION.

KAIPING COAL

Now well-known throughout the East for
STEAM RAISING, FURGING, STEEL MAKING, SHIP'S HONORS, &c.
HOUSEHOLD PURPOSES.

KAIPING COKE

Competes with the best quality English Coke for
FOUNDRY, SMELTING AND HOUSEHOLD PURPOSES.

HIGHEST FIREBRICKS FIRECLAY, STOCKS ALWAYS ON HAND.

OFFICES: QUEEN'S BUILDINGS, HONGKONG.
TEL. ADDRESS: MAISHAN, HONGKONG.
TELEPHONE: No. 869.

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LANCHOW COAL

Coal from the Administration's Lanchow Mines can be obtained on application to the
gentle, SIKHSEN & Co.

WELLINGTON KNIFE POLISH
BEST FOR CLEANING AND POLISHING
CUTLERY - 3/6, 4/6, 5/6, 6/6, 7/6, 8/6, 9/6, 10/6, 11/6, 12/6, 13/6, 14/6, 15/6, 16/6, 17/6, 18/6, 19/6, 20/6, 21/6, 22/6, 23/6, 24/6, 25/6, 26/6, 27/6, 28/6, 29/6, 30/6, 31/6, 32/6, 33/6, 34/6, 35/6, 36/6, 37/6, 38/6, 39/6, 40/6, 41/6, 42/6, 43/6, 44/6, 45/6, 46/6, 47/6, 48/6, 49/6, 50/6, 51/6, 52/6, 53/6, 54/6, 55/6, 56/6, 57/6, 58/6, 59/6, 60/6, 61/6, 62/6, 63/6, 64/6, 65/6, 66/6, 67/6, 68/6, 69/6, 70/6, 71/6, 72/6, 73/6, 74/6, 75/6, 76/6, 77/6, 78/6, 79/6, 80/6, 81/6, 82/6, 83/6, 84/6, 85/6, 86/6, 87/6, 88/6, 89/6, 90/6, 91/6, 92/6, 93/6, 94/6, 95/6, 96/6, 97/6, 98/6, 99/6, 100/6.

WELLINGTON KNIFE POLISH
PREVENT FRICTION IN CLEANING
& INJURY TO THE KNIVES
BLACK LEAD MILLS, LONDON

CHINA AND THE STANDARD OIL COM- PANY.

TEXT OF THE AGREEMENT.

This Agreement made this 10th day of Feb. 1914 at Peking, China, by and between the Republic of China represented by:—
Hsiung Hsiang-shan, Premier
Chow Tai-chi, Minister of Finance
Chang Chien, Minister of Agriculture and Commerce
Chu Chien-shan, Minister of Communications
and the Standard Oil Company of New York, an American Corporation represented by their Attorney, Henry J. Everall.

Witnesseth as follows:—
Whereas Petroleum is known to exist at Yen-chang and other places in Shensi and other Provinces, and whereas the nature, extent, and value of the said petroleum deposits are not fully known, and whereas the Standard Oil Company of New York is one of the most experienced Corporations in the Petroleum Trade, and has facilities at its command superior to any existing organization for exploring, preparing for consumption and marketing.

Now therefore, we the above contracting parties do hereby solemnly agree:—
First.—The Standard Oil Company of New York will send a thoroughly competent expert or experts, to at once make a thorough examination of the Yen-chang Yen-An-Fu and adjoining fields in Shensi Province and Chengdeh (Johol) and adjoining fields in Chihli Province. The Government of China will provide all necessary escort, interpreters, and military sufficient to insure the safety of the expedition. Expenses are to be borne by the Standard Oil Company of New York and the Chinese Government jointly.

Second.—Upon completion of the examination or at such time in the course of examination when in the opinion of the expert or experts, sufficient data have been procured to show that the contracting parties can work to advantage the Petroleum of Yen-chang, Yen-An-Fu or Chengdeh fields, then an American-Chinese Corporation shall be formed comprising both American and Chinese shareholders. The said Corporation to be chartered in the United States of America and registered in China, and shall begin operating the fields within six months after completion of the survey.

Third.—The Capitalization shall be 55 per cent. Standard Oil Company of New York and 37 1/2 per cent. Chinese Government, this 37 1/2 per cent. to be in payment by the American-Chinese Corporation to the Chinese Government for the Franchise, and 7 1/2 per cent. optional with the Chinese Government to purchase at Par within two years from formation of the Corporation, failing to take up this option, the ownership of this 7 1/2 per cent. remains with the Standard Oil Company of New York. None of the Chinese owned shares mentioned above may be either sold to or owned by other than Chinese during the life of this agreement. Any increase of original capital necessary to work the Petroleum fields mentioned in clauses one, two and four shall be in the same proportions and on the same terms. The absolute and entire control and management of the said American-Chinese Corporation shall be vested in a board of Directors consisting of Standard Oil Company of New York and Chinese in the proportions of the above allotment of shares. The name of the said American-Chinese Corporation, composed as above, shall be mutually arranged between representatives of the Chinese Government and the Standard Oil Company of New York, as well as rules and by-laws governing the same, as soon after the signature of this Agreement as possible. Chinese citizens may purchase shares in the American-Chinese Corporation on the open market.

Fourth.—The Chinese Government hereby promises the Standard Oil Company of New York that the working of Petroleum in the Yen-chang, Yen-An-Fu and adjoining fields in Shensi Province and Chengdeh (Johol) and adjoining fields in Chihli Province shall be exclusively entrusted to the American-Chinese Corporation mentioned above, to develop, refine and market, and that the Chinese Government will give every assistance and protection in doing the same and furthermore will undertake not to give monopoly of Petroleum territories to any other foreigners but agrees that no concession whatever for petroleum-bearing properties in China be given to other foreigners until the proposed Corporation's workings prove satisfactory to the Chinese Government and the Standard Oil Company of New York, which period

shall not exceed one year from date of signing agreement.

This agreement is for sixty years from the date of signature during which term the Chinese Government promises that no other Foreign individual or Corporation will be allowed to produce Petroleum or any of its products in the said districts.

In the event of the Yen-chang, Yen-An-Fu, Shensi Province or Chengdeh (Johol) Chihli Province Fields proving worthless this agreement shall apply to any other district in Shensi or Chihli which the above-said experts shall on examination approve.

Fifth.—The Chinese Government promises that all necessary facilities of transportation of Petroleum or its products from points of production to tide-water, such as railway lines or pipe-lines, shall be granted the said American-Chinese Corporation, which Corporation shall construct, maintain and operate such lines in the interest of the said Corporation. Application for same to be made before construction to Board of Communications.

Sixth.—The Chinese Government will arrange with all landowners, or lessors of land, or present workers of Petroleum deposits in the above mentioned fields, that all such petroleum-bearing lands shall be worked by the American-Chinese Corporation aforesaid, and by none other.

All expenses in connection with marketing of any lands for this purpose will be arranged by the Chinese Government but be paid for by the American-Chinese Corporation.

Royalty on value of Crude Petroleum not to exceed 1.5 per cent. at place of production.

Seventh.—The terms of this Agreement as above are dependent entirely upon the acceptance of same by the Standard Oil Company of New York after the examinations and reports by the experts deputed to investigate.

Eighth.—Should the Chinese Government undertake to arrange for a loan with bankers in the United States the Standard Oil Company of New York agrees to give such loan its tacit support.

Ninth.—This Agreement is drawn up in Quadruplicate in the English and Chinese languages. In the event of dispute as to meaning the English version shall be considered binding.

Signed and Sealed at Peking

this 10th day of Feb. 1914.

CHINESE ART TREASURES.

National Museum for Peking.

The Shanghai correspondent of the London "Standard" writing on the 7th ulto, stated:—"The Chinese are becoming alarmed at the great leakage of fine specimens of their ancient art, which are in considerable demand in Europe and America. A proposal has therefore been made to establish a national museum in Peking. Only recently a quantity of ancient paintings, beautiful old porcelain, coloured screens, and a hundred cases of jade have reached Peking from the Jehol Summer Palace. At present these treasures are housed in the Wuying hall of the palace, and it is suggested that, with those from the old palace in Mukden, they would form a substantial nucleus for a museum."

It is felt that unless the priceless specimens of early art that are scattered about the country are collected together at once future generations will have to go abroad to inspect the crafts of their forefathers.

MILITARY AVIATOR'S ROMANCE.

212,500 Fortune Left to Girl of 14.

A romantic attachment to a girl of fourteen is disclosed by the will of the late Lieutenant Desmond Arthur, the Irish Army aviator, which was proved recently in the Dublin courts and which leaves the whole of his fortune of £12,500 to the child—Winifred Constance Roper, of Ambleside, West Hartlepool, Durham.

On the dead body of the aviator when it was found near Montrose last May, after a fall from his biplane of 2,000ft., was a miniature portrait of the girl, which he was in the habit of wearing on his breast.

Miss Roper, a pretty child, is the daughter of Mr. William Roper, shipowner, and granddaughter of Sir Robert Roper, Bart., the well-known north-country shipbuilder. She is fourteen years of age.

The case came before the courts in the form of an action to establish the will by Mr. T. G. Studdert, of County Clare, and Mr. William Roper, against the Lieutenant's brother, Mr. Charles Arthur, of County Clare. The defence was that the will was not duly executed.

After evidence that the will was entirely in the Lieutenant's handwriting, and the testimony of two witnesses of the will, counsel for the defendant said he did not wish to contest the matter further.

Mr. Justice Kenny said it was plain that the governing wish in Lieutenant Arthur's mind was to provide for this little child.

It will be recalled that the death of Lieutenant Arthur, who was twenty-five, was the subject of an inquiry by a committee of the Royal Aero Club, when it was found that the accident was due to the machine having been badly repaired. No evidence could be obtained as to who had done the repairs.

His Britannic Majesty's Ships on the China Station.

Now.	Class.	Tonn.	Days.	I.H.P.	Commander.	Last report at
Alacrity	despatch vessel	1650	2	8000	Comdr. Archibald Cochrane	Hongkong
Atlas	Admiralty tug	—	—	—	—	Hongkong
Bramble	river gunboat	710	2	800	Lt.-Comdr. B. S. Prichard	Shanghai
Britonart	river gunboat	710	2	800	Lieut.-Comdr. W. H. Darwall	Shanghai
Cadmus	loop	1070	6	1400	Capt. H. F. E. T. Williams	Shanghai
Chelmer	torpedo boat destroyer	580	4	7300	Lieut. H. T. England	Hongkong
Cherub	water tank and tug	380	—	300	—	Hongkong
Clio	loop	1070	6	1400	Comdr. Colin Mackenzie, D.S.C.	Shanghai
Colne	torpedo boat destroyer	550	4	7300	Lieut. C. M. Blackman	Hongkong
Fame	torpedo boat destroyer	550	4	7300	Mt. A. J. Mallett, Gunner	Hongkong
Hampshire	cruiser, 1st class	10,890	10	20,000	Capt. H. W. Grant	Hongkong
Jed	torpedo boat destroyer	580	4	7300	Lieut. G. F. A. Mulock	Hongkong
Kennet	torpedo boat destroyer	580	4	7300	Lieut. E. K. Rodden-Whigham	Cruising
Kimba	river gunboat	515	4	1200	Lt.-Comdr. H. D. Marryat	Yangtze
Kimba	loop	1040	—	—	Lt.-Comdr. Gibson	Hongkong
Minotaur	cruiser, 1st class	14,600	—	27,000	Capt. E. B. Kiddle	Hongkong
Moorehead	river gunboat	180	2	800	Lt.-Com. Alan Dixon	West River
Newcastle	cruiser, 2nd class	4800	13	22,000	Capt. Frederick A. Powles	Hongkong
Nightingale	river gunboat	85	2	340	Lieut.-Com. Malcolm Murray	Yangtze River
Ribble	torpedo boat destroyer	580	—	7500	Lieut. B. W. Wilkinson	Hongkong
Rosario	depot ship, submarines	980	—	1400	Lieut. F. A. N. Cromie	Hongkong
Robin	river gunboat	28	2	240	Lt.-Comdr. Nash	West River
Sandpiper	river gunboat	85	2	240	Lt.-Com. I. A. S. Hutton	West River
Saipa	river gunboat	85	2	240	Lt.-Comdr. M. T. R. Maxwell Scott	Yangtze River
Tamar	receiving ship	1650	—	—	Commodore R. H. Anstruther, C.M.G.	Hongkong
Tal	river gunboat	180	2	800	Lt.-Comdr. S. P. D. Russell	Upper Yangtze River
Thistle	river gunboat	710	2	800	Lt.-Com. H. R. N. Cottrell-Dornier	Hongkong
Triumph	battleship	11,985	18	12,500	Capt. P. Streatfield, M.V.O.	Hongkong
Uk	torpedo boat destroyer	580	—	7500	Lt.-Comdr. Maxwell	Hongkong
Walland	torpedo boat destroyer	580	—	7500	Comdr. Seymour	Cruising
Widgeon	river gunboat	185	2	800	Lt.-Com. J. C. F. Borrett	Upper Yangtze River
Woodcock	river gunboat	150	2	500	Lt.-Com. M. Blackwood	Yangtze River
Woodlark	river gunboat	150	2	500	Lt.-Comdr. Lloyd	Yangtze River
Yarmouth	light cruiser	3250	—	22,000	Capt. H. L. Cochrane	Hongkong
C.38	submarine	—	—	—	Lt.-Comdr. F. J. McGillem	Hongkong
C.37	submarine	—	—	—	Lt.-Comdr. J. Gimes	Hongkong
C.38	submarine	—	—	—	Lt.-Comdr. R. K. C. Pope	Hongkong
.035	torpedo boat	—	—	—	Lt.-Comdr. Handley	West River
.036	torpedo boat	—	—	—	Lt.-Comdr. Barton	Hongkong
.037	torpedo boat	—	—	—	Lt.-Comdr. Wyndham-Quin	Hongkong
.038	torpedo boat	—	—	—	Lt.-Comdr. B. W. Seymour	West River

* Flagship of Vice-Admiral T. E. M. Jernam, K.C.B., Commander-in-Chief.

Foreign Men-of-war on the China and Japan Station.

Name.	Flag and description.	Tonn.	Days.	I.H.P.	Captains.	Last report at
Kaiserin Elisabeth	Austro-Hungarian cruiser	4000	—	—	Capt. Makewitz	Shanghai
Dupleix	French armoured cruiser	10,014	30	20,000	Capt. Daveluy	Hongkong
Kleber	French armoured cruiser	9730	12	19,800	Capt. Gouta	Saigon
Montcalm	French flagship	9600	—	—	Capt. de Vaisseau	Shanghai
Decidée	French gunboat	445	10	7200	Lieut. Vandier	Saigon
Argus	French river gunboat	180	6	570	Lieut. Dorlet	Canton
Vigilante	French gunboat	123	7	500	Lieut. de Jerville	Canton
Peiho	French gunboat	130	—	—	Lieut. Collin	Tientsin
Dondard de Lagree	French gunboat	—	—	—	Lieut. Dupuy Duteemps	Tientsin-Kia
Lynx	French sub-marine	—	—	—	Lieut. Bolin	Saigon
Protée	French sub-marine	—	—	—	—	Saigon
* Styr	French armoured gunboat	1768	10	1700	Lieut. Guillaume-Louis	Saigon
Fronde	French destroyer	350	7	308	Lieut. Aurillac	Saigon
Iberville	French destroyer	—	—	—	Capt. de Frigate Roussin	Saigon
Pistolet	French destroyer	130	7	300	Comdr. de Marquessac	Saigon
Mousquet	French destroyer	307	6	390	—	Saigon
Wandoo	French surveying ship	1625	10	9000	Comdr. Voinin	Saigon

* Flagship of Capt. (Commander) Boucicaut, Commanding the local defence in China.

Name.	Flag and description.	Tonn.	Days.	I.H.P.	Captains.	Last report at
Emden	German cruiser	3800	2	3,500	Capt. v. Restorff	Hongkong
Cunisienu	German armoured cruiser	11,600	—	—	Captain Brunninghaus	Tientsin
Ilia	German gunboat	900	12	1300	Comdr. v. Gohren	Shanghai
Jaguar	German gunboat	900	12	1300	Comdr. Vanzelow	Tientsin
Leipzig	German cruiser	3250	24	11,000	Capt. Behncke	Tientsin
Lucas	German gunboat	900	10	1350	Comdr. Bondemann	Tientsin
Nürnberg	German cruiser	3400	22	13,500	Capt. Zibergayer	Tientsin
Otter	German river gunboat	—	—	—	Capt. Lieut. Wils	Yangtze River
Scharnhorst	German flagship	11,600	34	26,000	Capt. von Schlicht	Tientsin
S. 90	German torpedo boat	430	8	6500	Capt. Lieut. Berenberg	Tientsin
Taka	German torpedo boat	280	4	6000	Obst. v. S. Classen	Tientsin
Tiger	German gunboat	900	10	1350	Comdr. Fischer	Tientsin
Tientsin	German river gunboat	323	4	1300	Capt. von Müller	Canton
Vaterland	German river gunboat	323	4	600	Obst. v. Fries	Shanghai
Calabria	Italian cruiser	2145	—	—	Comdr. Sommi Piccardi	Shanghai
Adamastor	Portuguese cruiser	1767	—	—	Capt. Anibal de S. Dias	Macao
Macao	Portuguese gunboat	—	—	—	Capt. Martins	Macao
Patris	Portuguese gunboat	700	—	—	Capt. José do Carvalho Orato	Macao

UNITED STATES VESSELS ATTACHED TO ASIATIC STATION.

Name.	Flag and description.	Tonn.	Days.	I.H.P.	Captains.	Last report at
A.2	U.S. submarine	—	—	—	Ensign J. Mc Murray	Cavite
A.4	"	—	—	—	Ensign J. D. McWhorter	Cavite
A.6	"	—	—	—	Ensign J. C. Van de Carr	Cavite
A.7	"	—	—	—	Ensign C. M. Yates	Cavite
Albany	U.S. protected cruiser	3430	10	7500	Comr. A. L. Bristol	Cavite
Bainbridge	U.S. torpedo boat destroyer	430	7	5000	Ensign H. A. Jones	Cavite
Barry	U.S. torpedo boat destroyer	430	7	5000	Lieut. R. L. Hill	Cavite
Callao	U.S. gunboat	245	8	250	Ensign W. L. Heiberg	Canton
Charon	U.S. torpedo boat destroyer	430	7	5000	Lieut. F. J. Fletcher	Cavite
Cincinnati	U.S. protected cruiser	3185	11	10,000	Comdr. S. S. Robinson	Cavite
Dale	U.S. torpedo boat destroyer	430	7	5000	Lieut. U. A. Woodruff	Cavite
Demeter	U.S. torpedo boat destroyer	430	7	5000	Lieut. B. H. Green	Cavite
El Cano	U.S. gunboat	650	4	600	Lt. Comdr. E. Gannon	Shanghai
Helena	U.S. gunboat	1292	8	1988	Comdr. G. B. Maxwell	Shanghai
Mohican	U.S. station ship	1900	4	1100	Lieut. R. V. Lowe	Cavite
Monomack	U.S. monitor	3990	6	3000	Lt. R. P. Brax	Cavite
Monowick	U.S. monitor	4084	4	3777	Comdr. J. V. Chase	Cavite
Panama	U.S. gunboat	243	8	—	Lieut. R. B. Taylor	Cavite
Pennsylvania	U.S. sea going tug	304	2	1800	Lieut. W. H. Walker	Cavite
Perry	U.S. gunboat	382	2	—	Lieut. W. H. Walker	Cavite
Quincy	U.S. gunboat	380	2	—	Lieut. W. H. Walker	Cavite
Rainier	U.S. gunboat	430	7	1400	Lt. Comdr. C. D. W. Westman	Cavite
San Juan	U.S. gunboat	243	8	—	Lt. Comdr. C. D. W. Westman	Cavite
Shawmut	U.S. gunboat	243	8	—	Lt. Comdr. C. D. W. Westman	Cavite
St. Albans	U.S. gunboat	243	8	—	Lt. Comdr. C. D. W. Westman	Cavite
St. Albans	U.S. gunboat	243	8	—	Lt. Comdr. C. D. W. Westman	Cavite

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Finest very old BROWN BRANDY Guaranteed 25 years age, in wood. The finest Liqueur Brandy on the market.

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Queen's Road, Hongkong.
March 10, 1914.

was no other way out of the difficulty for money must be secured, and it could not be found in any other way with so little friction. Of course, the great hope is that so much money would flow into the local coffers that it would be possible to redeem the miserable paper money with which the market is now flooded, and it was thought that any risk was worth taking, in order to save off the calamity of local bankruptcy. It was stated by more than one writer that as things are at present much gambling goes on, and worse than this, many of the richer people go off to Macao to gratify their natural love of gambling, the Portuguese Colony reaping the reward, whilst after all those who indulge in the habit are not freed by the present laws from evils incident to the vice. Such, in broad outline, is the situation from the point of view of those who are anxious to see gambling re-established, and we are somewhat surprised to see that many of the most respectable guilds of Canton have joined in this appeal to the President. On the hand, it must be said that the press, as far as we have noticed, is seriously opposed to the step, and has, again and again, protested against the proposal. It is clear enough that there is a substantial body of the most enlightened public opinion which is strongly against the vice, and so far, this is to the good. It may fairly be supposed that those who control the papers are as far-seeing as most Chinese, and it is gratifying that they have taken their stand and appear to be opposed to gambling without any dissenting voice. So the matter stands at present. It was thought that when Li Shai-kwai was poisoned that the move towards the re-establishment of gambling had received a serious set-back. He was believed to be the prime mover in the matter, for in the past he is said to have received large sums from the management of the monopoly. It seems, however, that this hope is not likely to be realized, for there can hardly be any reasonable hope that the smaller section of the people can be successful when the need-of funds is so pressing and when there appears to be so large a section of the ordinary community in favour of giving way, in the hope that the pressure in regard to finance is eased. It will be interesting to see what the result of this general appeal results in. It is certain that things are moving backwards, and as this is the general trend of events there is every reason to fear that in this regard also, the old will be accepted as better than the new. But will the step, once taken, fill the coffers? Even if it will, we are sure that the officials are badly advised to accept this as the only alternative. It would be far better to float another loan, than that a gambling den should be established at the corner of every street, where loafers gather and where immature youth is enticed to the attractive tables in the hope of gain, frequently with results disastrous to themselves and troublesome to their relatives.

BIRTH.
FIELD.—On March 4, at the Victoria Nursing Home, Shanghai, to Mr and Mrs C. D. FIELD, a daughter.

MEMO. FOR TO-DAY.
5 p.m.—Launch of the s.s. "Tungchow" at Taikeo Dockyard, Quarry Bay.

MEMO. FOR TO-MORROW.
5.15 p.m.—Annual General Meeting of the H.K. Gymkhana Club.

General Memoranda.
THURSDAY, March 12:—
12.18 p.m.—Full Moon.
3 p.m.—Annual Meeting of the Eyre Diocesan Refuge.
SATURDAY, March 14:—
8.30 p.m.—Debut Dinner at Hongkong Hotel.
SUNDAY, March 15:—
9 a.m.—Excursion to Macao.
THURSDAY, March 17:—
St. Patrick's Day.
THURSDAY, March 19:—
8 a.m.—China Fire-insurance Co. Meeting.
12.30 p.m.—H.K. Fire Insurance Co. Meeting.
SATURDAY, March 21:—
Y.M.C.A. Annual Concert.
MONDAY, March 23:—
6.30 p.m.—Meeting of Shareholders and Subscribers of St. John's Cathedral in City Hall.
WEDNESDAY, March 25:—
Prizes close for H.K.-C.C. Tennis Tournament.
Hongkong Volunteer Reserve Band to arrive in conjunction with the Army and Navy.
THURSDAY, March 26:—
Stockbrokers' Settling Day.

The China Mail

HONGKONG, TUESDAY, MARCH 10, 1914.

LICENSED GAMBLING.

It is well-known that there is every probability that the local Government in Canton will succumb to the law of necessity or, at least, to what many seem to regard as such a law, and once more license gambling throughout Canton and the other big cities of the delta. The leaders of Young China, recognising the evils of gambling, and taking their cue from the attitude of most Western Governments, attacked the evil and tried to suppress it. That the task was tremendous everybody recognised, and that only partial success would follow the efforts made most people recognised. Again and again, notwithstanding the laws promulgated against it, during men started booths and arranged tables in out-of-the-way places. These were pulled down and in some cases burnt; but it was thought impolitic to punish in any other way, or, at least, to any extent those who were daring enough to set the new laws at defiance. Since things have been drifting back to the old ways, it has appeared more and more likely that a bold attitude would be taken in order to induce the powers that be to take the facts of the situation in hand and, for the income, that would accrue, once more to establish gambling. We were somewhat surprised to read three days ago an appeal from a large number of the business guilds in Canton direct to the President urging him to concur with current opinion, and to make gambling once more legal. It is true that many of those who appealed were sane enough to admit that evils would follow, and if the thing were done, it must be done with this fact clearly recognised. On the other hand, there was another class of appeal, and there

was no other way out of the difficulty for money must be secured, and it could not be found in any other way with so little friction. Of course, the great hope is that so much money would flow into the local coffers that it would be possible to redeem the miserable paper money with which the market is now flooded, and it was thought that any risk was worth taking, in order to save off the calamity of local bankruptcy. It was stated by more than one writer that as things are at present much gambling goes on, and worse than this, many of the richer people go off to Macao to gratify their natural love of gambling, the Portuguese Colony reaping the reward, whilst after all those who indulge in the habit are not freed by the present laws from evils incident to the vice. Such, in broad outline, is the situation from the point of view of those who are anxious to see gambling re-established, and we are somewhat surprised to see that many of the most respectable guilds of Canton have joined in this appeal to the President. On the hand, it must be said that the press, as far as we have noticed, is seriously opposed to the step, and has, again and again, protested against the proposal. It is clear enough that there is a substantial body of the most enlightened public opinion which is strongly against the vice, and so far, this is to the good. It may fairly be supposed that those who control the papers are as far-seeing as most Chinese, and it is gratifying that they have taken their stand and appear to be opposed to gambling without any dissenting voice. So the matter stands at present. It was thought that when Li Shai-kwai was poisoned that the move towards the re-establishment of gambling had received a serious set-back. He was believed to be the prime mover in the matter, for in the past he is said to have received large sums from the management of the monopoly. It seems, however, that this hope is not likely to be realized, for there can hardly be any reasonable hope that the smaller section of the people can be successful when the need-of funds is so pressing and when there appears to be so large a section of the ordinary community in favour of giving way, in the hope that the pressure in regard to finance is eased. It will be interesting to see what the result of this general appeal results in. It is certain that things are moving backwards, and as this is the general trend of events there is every reason to fear that in this regard also, the old will be accepted as better than the new. But will the step, once taken, fill the coffers? Even if it will, we are sure that the officials are badly advised to accept this as the only alternative. It would be far better to float another loan, than that a gambling den should be established at the corner of every street, where loafers gather and where immature youth is enticed to the attractive tables in the hope of gain, frequently with results disastrous to themselves and troublesome to their relatives.

SOCIAL AND PERSONAL.

Lieut. H. G. Monticelli, R.A.M.C., has been promoted Captain from January 20th.

Mr. A. E. Davy (of the Harbour Office), Mrs. Davy and two children returned to the Colony to-day by the s.s. "Kashima Maru" for a holiday at Hono.

The death is announced of Miss Nellie Bowen of the Christian Missionary Alliance station at Changsha. Miss Bowen was staying at Chikungshan and died there from smallpox on Tuesday last.

Mr. T. E. Urain, representing a Parisian perfumery house who passed through Hongkong on business a few days ago, has been found dead in his bed in the Hotel des Colonies, Shanghai. He was over thirty years of age.

The accidental death from a gunshot wound while out shooting was reported from Rangoon on the 19th ult. of Mr. Montgomery of the Burma Oil Company. It seems that the deceased, who was out by himself, fell off a "machan," the gun going off as he fell and hitting him in the arm, so that he died.

BEST MEDICINE MADE
BETTER medicine can not be made than Chamberlain's Cough Syrup. It cures the cough, soothes the throat, and relieves the lungs, and is a healthy remedy for all who are afflicted with coughs, colds, and bronchitis.

NEWS OF THE DAY.

LOCAL AND GENERAL.

The Italian cruiser Marco Polo is due here on Sunday from Shanghai.

No enquiries will be made into the fire at 135 Wing Lok Street and 110 Queen's Road.

H. E. Major-General Anderson, G.O.C., is inspecting Indian troops in camp at Sun Wai to-day and to-morrow.

A notification appears in this issue regarding important alterations and additions in the train service between Kowloon and Canton.

For breaking into a godown at No. 9 Tung Sui San a Chinese was to-day sentenced to two months' imprisonment by Mr. Hazland.

A ricksha valued at \$42 is reported to have been stolen from the ground floor of No. 330 Queen's Road Central, the property of a native broker.

The hon. treasurer of the Ladies' Benevolent Society acknowledges the receipt from Mrs. Tisdale of \$28.83, being surplus money from the Peak School held in her house.

A triple bill which consisted of three well-known plays by Bernard Shaw, Wynn Miller and W. W. Jacobs, was staged under the direction of the Singapore A.D.C. last Saturday.

We hear from a reliable source that a large traffic is being done with the Government prepared opium. The price of opium in Canton is higher than at Hongkong and the majority of the one-tael pots are being taken to Canton.

Outside the Hongkong and Shanghai bank, six ricksha coolies loitered in the expectation of hire. On seeing a European constable they bolted. Identified by their licensed numbers they were summoned to appear before Mr. Wood to-day and each was fined \$3.

We hear that several groups of powerful, rank Chinese with strong support in Singapore, Hongkong, Canton, and other places, are making investigations with a view to securing direct the cooperation of English capital for the purpose of developing important work and enterprises. "L. & J. Co."

Several changes are taking place shortly in the Malay States Guides Staff at Taiping, says the "Straits Times" of the 2nd instant. Captain R. J. Cargill goes to Kowloon, China, with Mrs. Cargill and child on the 13th inst. Major R. L. Haymes with Mrs. Haymes and children have gone on six months' leave. Colonel Murray, Commandant, M.S.G., leaves on the 18th inst.

Joseph Colligan, a well-known local character, made another appearance at the court this morning for failing to return to the House of Detention yesterday afternoon, on being allowed out from noon to 4 p.m. to look for work. He informed Mr. Hazland that he had found work. The necessary letter from the employer corroborating this assertion not being forthcoming, Colligan was ordered back to the House of Detention on the old warrant.

POLICE PROMOTIONS.

The following police promotions were this morning notified to the Press by Mr. McE. Messer, Captain Superintendent of Police:—Second-class Inspector Morrison to be First-class Inspector; Acting-Inspector N. Lamont to be Second-class Inspector; Second-class Inspector O'Sullivan to be Acting First-class Inspector; Lance-Sergeant Murphy to be Sergeant.

THE CANNON CASE.

Mr. Pollock's Submissions.
Mr. H. E. Pollock K.C. this morning opened the case for the defence in the Original Jurisdiction action brought by the Great Western Smelting and Refining Company against T. P. Marquis, resident of Macao. The claim is for \$55,000 odd from defendant as guarantor of Messrs. Arnold and Co. under a contract by which the latter firm undertook to supply plaintiffs with a large quantity of old Chinese cannon in various parts of the province of Kwangtung. The plaintiffs' counsel, Messrs. Arnold and Co., to the extent of \$40,000 and it is the outstanding balance of this amount which is being sued for.
Mr. Pollock submitted that all defendant made himself liable for under the guarantee was the repayment of any balance of the \$200,000 which might remain to the debt of Arnold and Co. on completion of the contract and after the last shipment of metal had been made. At the contract had not been completed this balance obviously could not be set against. Defendant did not guarantee the performance of the contract. The hearing was further adjourned.

A FAMILY NECESSITY.

VERY family should be provided with Chamberlain's Cough Syrup. It cures the cough, soothes the throat, and relieves the lungs, and is a healthy remedy for all who are afflicted with coughs, colds, and bronchitis.

GIFT TO THE UNIVERSITY OF HONGKONG.

The University of Hongkong has been presented with a valuable set of surgical instruments for teaching purposes by Messrs. A. S. Watson and Co., who have thus followed the excellent example set by many of the leading engineering firms in England in equipping the Engineering Faculty with up-to-date machinery. The Faculty of Medicine have reason to be grateful for this generous gift by a local firm, which will enable the important subject of operative surgery to be taught practically in the University's School of Anatomy.

MILITANCY DEFENDED.

MRS. McPHERSON ON "MAN-MADE LAWS."

Mrs. J. L. McPherson at the Y.M.C.A. Debating Society last night, made a trenchant defence of suffragism and vehemently denounced men and man-made laws, which, she was of opinion, did not get to the root of women's grievances. Men, endowed with superior physical strength, were in the position of complete authority over women, and had shown signs of selfishness. Women's main dissatisfaction was the way the Government had handled legislation affecting children. The life work of a woman was the care of children; they were experts on that subject. The average man knew nothing of the needs of a little child and yet they had attempted to deal by legislation with some of the evils as they affected the children without the advice of experts. The depth of ignorance on the nature of children displayed by those members of Parliament was nothing but natural.

One of the reasons for militancy was the light sentences in offences against the persons of women and little children as contrasted with the heavy sentences for theft. The lightness of the sentences was a direct encouragement to that kind of crime. The women did not believe that any one could be made moral by law but they did believe that the penalties could be made heavier. "There is only one possible explanation," Mrs. McPherson emphasized, "and that is sex prejudice, but I have no doubt if women had the making of all laws sex prejudice would operate in the opposite direction."

Another reason for dissatisfaction was that a woman's economic value in the home was not recognised by man or man-made laws. The woman contributed to the upkeep of the home equally with man by her work in the home and she should be able to legally claim an adequate share of her husband's wages provided she did the work in the home. The Insurance Act did not even recognise the woman and though she frequently contributed through self-sacrifice the weekly contribution, when the husband died she was no longer entitled to benefit.
Mrs. McPherson advocated equal wages with men for equal work and then, she said, women would not undercut men. The greatest prosperity of any nation depended upon the health of its women.
Mrs. C. O. Hocking and Mrs. Dovey joined in the discussion.
The chair was filled by Mr. Manak.
Mrs. McPherson was cordially applauded at the close.

THE SHEWAN-TOMES APPEAL.

The judgment of the Full Court of Appeal in the Shewan-Tomes case will be delivered in the Supreme Court at 9.30 on Friday morning.

THE EYRE DIOCESAN REFUGE.

The annual meeting of the Eyre Diocesan Refuge will be held on Thursday next at The Refuge, Causeway Bay.
His Excellency the Governor and Lady May have kindly consented to be present. The Bishop of Victoria will take the chair at 3 o'clock.

SATURDAY'S REGATTA.

The annual regatta under the auspices of the Hongkong Yacht Club will take place on Saturday.
The main item of interest is the Hongkong Challenge Cup, won last year by the Canton Rowing Club by two feet after a very exciting struggle. This year the race is expected to be exceptionally keen, as Canton have called upon the services of the old "stoke," indeed, while the R.H.K.Y. Club crew are considered a good deal better than last year.
In the open four and interclub pairs the Canton Rowing Club, the Yacht Recreation Club and the R.H.K.Y. Club will try conclusions over the course and some hard rowing should be seen.
The entries for the "Nathan" and "Kwo" Cups are disappointing, but the crews are very level and there should not be much between them.
In the men's gigs one will see for the first time a contest between Navy and Army in a similar class of boats under service conditions, and a considerable amount of interest is being evinced. The participants of each boat may be expected to lend their encouragement from the slopes of the bathing beach at North Point. For the Service men, entries may be made up to one hour before the race, so it is impossible to say how many boats may start.
The ladies' race is a short event that is sure to produce considerable interest, and it is hoped to be the precursor of other similar items in future programmes.
The Commodore and members of the Club will be "At Home" after the start of the programme, which is timed for 2 p.m., and it is hoped that as many as possible will visit them and help to make the afternoon a success. A band will be in attendance during the afternoon and, as will be the case on the 1st of the regatta, during the evening the members will entertain the Canton crew at a dinner to be held at the Club House, which will be followed by a smoking concert.

Mr. J. L. McPherson, lecturing at the Canton Club on Sunday, said that the Government had done much for the people of Hongkong, but that they had not done enough for the women of Hongkong.

BY TELEGRAPH.

(Reuter's Service to the China Mail.)

THE HOME RULE QUESTION.

THE PRIME MINISTER'S STATEMENT.

Newspaper Forecasts.

London, Mar. 9. The newspapers, as for several days past, are full of talk of the pronouncement which Mr. Asquith is to make to-day.

The forecasts practically agree that there will be an offer of three years' exclusion for any of the Ulster counties voting in favour of accepting it.

The Unionists seem to think that the people of Ulster will not accept it, while some point out the likelihood of Catholic Minorities in Ulster objecting to exclusion, to which the Catholic hierarchy is understood to be strongly opposed.

The Liberals also fear that a powerful section of the Conservatives is determined to reject the offer.

A story that some of the Lords will be taking action in connection with the Army Annual Bill, which expires on April 30th, is revived. The *Daily Chronicle* says that some of the "Die-Hards" are planning to insert an amendment prohibiting the use of troops in Ulster.
There is reason to believe that the Cabinet is taking steps to prepare for this eventuality.

London, Mar. 10.

The House of Commons was packed yesterday afternoon, on Mr. Asquith's Prime Minister (who was longly cheered), rising to make his promised statement on the Irish situation.

"As Convinced as Ever."

The Right Hon. gentleman, speaking on the Second Reading of the Home Rule Bill, said that those who had supported the measure all through its stages, were as convinced as ever they were of the soundness of its principles and its machinery. (Cheers.) They regarded it as an attempt at once sincere and considerate to base upon a solid foundation a fabric of Irish self-government; and they believe that if it were placed on the statute book to-morrow as it stood, its practical operation would involve no injustice or oppression, either to classes or individuals in Ireland. (Cheers.)

Why the Changes Were Being Introduced.

Mr. Asquith emphasised that if he came with suggestions which, if accepted, would require substantial additions and supplementary provisions to their plan, it was not because they were running away from it—(cheers)—but because, above all things, they were anxious that changes which they believed inevitable in the Government of Ireland should start under conditions securing for them from the first the best chance of ultimate success. (Hear, hear.) What, he asked, were the dangers which lay ahead which it was the duty of statesmanship, if it was possible, to avert?

"No Use Blinking Facts."

On the one hand, if Home Rule were carried, there was a prospect of acute dissension and even civil strife. (Opposition cheers.) On the other hand, if at that stage, Home Rule were shipwrecked or permanently mutilated or indefinitely postponed there was in Ireland, as a whole, at least an equally formidable outlook. (Cheers.) The hazards in either event were such as to warrant in all quarters not indeed surrender of principle, but an approach which could lead to an agreed settlement and it was obvious that there was no use blinking facts that such a settlement would involve, in the first place, acceptance by the Opposition of a Home Rule Legislature and Executive in Dublin and, on the other hand, on the Ministerial side, of some form of special treatment for Ulster.

Reiterated Views Expressed at Ladybank.

It was to meet that situation that early last Autumn persons of great authority suggested the project of a Conference. His opinion was, and it had not been modified since, that a round-table conference of the Representatives from different parties, without anything in the nature of a preliminary basis of Agreement, would tend rather to frustrate than advance the end in view. Mr. Asquith proceeded to emphasize the position laid down in his Ladybank speech, and reiterated that, firstly, nothing must interfere with the setting up in Dublin of a subordinate, but of a subordinate, and not a co-ordinate, authority.

unity; thirdly, that while the importance of the extension of the principle of devolution to other parts of the United Kingdom was fully recognised, the claim regarding Ireland was prior in point of urgency.

The Conversations.

His invitation to hold an exchange of views was cordially and loyally accepted by the leaders of the Opposition; and the conversations with Mr. Bonar Law and Sir Edward Carson were rightly, he thought, carried on under the seal of confidence, which remained, and he believed would remain—unbroken. It must not be inferred, said Mr. Asquith, that any proposal to which he would allude had either been submitted or rejected in the course of those conversations. Mr. Bonar Law and Sir Edward Carson, however, would agree that the conversations, although they had not resulted even in an approach to an Agreement, yet made those participating realise more fully, and perhaps more sympathetically, the difficulties that had to be encountered by those honestly desiring a settlement. They were difficulties not imaginary but substantial and indeed inherent in the conditions of an unexamined situation.

The Ulster Difficulty.

By far the most serious of the difficulties was the question of Ulster. The Government had tried honestly and seriously to meet that difficulty by three different roads. There was the expedient which, he confessed, commended itself much to his judgment, called "Home Rule within Home Rule." Personally, he had spent a great deal of time and labour in trying to devise a settlement on these lines; and it was the essence of his proposal of what was called "Home Rule within Home Rule" that as regards administration Ulster should, until the Imperial Parliament had otherwise decided, be entirely exempt from the Executive Administrative authority of the Irish Parliament in Dublin. It was not such a difficult problem as it seemed, as the Police, Land and everything connected with land purchase were under a Bill as it stood for reserved services, and did not pass within the province of the Irish executive.

As regards what was left, continued Mr. Asquith, namely education and local government, it seemed to him that these might very well be in the excluded area to be administered by some Local Authority; while as regards the factory and workshops administration, that would remain as at present under the Secretary of State at Whitehall. His proposal regarding legislation was, though it met with little support from any quarter, that Ulster should return, like the rest of Ireland, representatives to both the Upper and Lower Houses of the Irish Legislature, but that when any law passed by these Houses respecting Ulster to which a majority of Ulster's representatives were opposed, it should not come into force until it had received the sanction of the Imperial Parliament.

A Serious Drawback.

"That," said Mr. Asquith, was going a much longer way than many people expected or desired—(cheers)—but it had the advantage of completely meeting the question of possible administrative oppression; and it also started Ireland with a fully representative Irish Parliament and preserved the Imperial veto regarding legislation which might injuriously affect Ulster minority. He was not going to press that suggestion now, although he parted from it with regret and reluctance. It had the serious drawback of not commending itself to any of the parties concerned. (Laughter.)

The second road was that the whole of Ireland should, in the first instance, be included, both for legislative and executive purposes, in the Bill as it stood, but that option should be given, after a lapse of time, to Ulster and other counties to remove themselves from the jurisdiction of the Irish Legislature and Executive and revert to their present position.
That was the proposal continued the Prime Minister, which they had considered before they put it forward to the high authority of Sir Horace Plunkett. There again the proposal had the great merit of giving from the beginning a full and complete representation of the Ulster minority in the Imperial Parliament.

TUESDAY, MARCH 10, 1914.

BY TELEGRAPH.

were not, things would go on as they were; if they were well-founded, the minority had a Constitutional door of escape. It was also an excellent plan, if it could be made acceptable; but he was afraid it could not.

A Thin Way.

Both these roads being blocked, they proceeded to explore a third way which went, popularly, by the name of "Exclusion." Objections to exclusion were that they would be starting the Irish Legislature not fully representative and of running the risk of stereotyping traditions inherited from the past, which all hoped and many believed the future would set aside in time obliterate. None was more alive than he to the force of these objections. The Unionists, of course, would get rid of the difficulty of exclusion by the simple denial of Home Rule, and Home Rulers could get rid of them if they were ready to start Home Rule in an atmosphere of discord and tumult, but it appeared to him that Unionists and Home Rulers alike could find in some form of provisional exclusion a *via media* to the surrender of principle and application of force. Exclusion could only be put forward, not as a solution, but as an expedient which might pave the way in time for a final settlement.

An Historical Meeting.

The House of Commons was even more crowded than when the Home Rule Bill itself was introduced.

There was not a vacant space anywhere. The Archbishop of Canterbury and prominent Peers were present. Lord Dufferin was conspicuous over the clock, and Lord Stamfordham the King's Private Secretary, was in the Peer's Gallery.

Mr. Asquith, on entering, received an ovation from the Ministers, and a similar demonstration was accorded to Mr. Bonar Law and Sir Edward Carson by the Opposition.

Another telegram states that there was a rush of members from 8 a.m. onwards for the purpose of appropriating seats near Mr. Asquith.

The Policy of Exclusion.

They then came to the practical question as to how exclusion could be adopted without violating principles on either side. They had come to the conclusion that the only practical way to allow the Ulster Counties themselves to determine whether they desired to be excluded. His plan was that any county in the Province of Ulster was to be excluded for a certain period if, on a poll being taken of Parliamentary electors, of the County before the Bill came into operation, a bare majority of voters favoured exclusion. The said poll would be taken in the County if a requisition presented and signed by one-tenth of the electors was presented within three years of the date of the passing of the Bill. Persons entitled to vote were these entitled to vote at Parliamentary elections. Questions could be put—"Are you in favour of the exclusion of the County from the Government of Ireland Act 1914 for a period of years or are you against such exclusion?" The poll would be taken by ballot similar to Parliamentary elections, and if the poll resulted in favour of exclusion the County would automatically be excluded for the prescribed period. In spending of a County he would include as separate counties the boroughs of Belfast and Londonderry. He did not believe they could select a more practical area than the County. The Government, after much consideration, thought the period of exclusion should be six years from the first meeting of the Irish Legislature in Dublin.

Sir Edward Carson interjected: "What happens at the end of six years?" Mr. Asquith replied that they had taken six years so as to ensure that before the period of exclusion came to an end there should be ample time to test it by the experience of the actual working of the Irish Parliament.

They were sure also, continued Mr. Asquith, that before the period of exclusion ended there should be certain opportunity for the electors of the United Kingdom to pronounce whether or not exclusion should come to an end. (Cheers.)

Mr. Asquith showed by examples that there must be two general elections before the period of exclusion expired. They believed that was a fair and equitable arrangement. (Cheers.)

In reply to a question by Mr. Bonar Law, Mr. Asquith said they would come in after six years unless the Imperial Parliament otherwise determined. He emphasized that the excluded areas during these six years would continue their representation in the House of Commons exactly. They should continue as far as possible the Administration as now. The Irish Executive would have the right of entry into the excluded area, but there ought to be no difficulty regarding police and land matters. (Cheers.)

Further Details.

Special provisions would have to be made for the remainder. There would be no difficulty about factory and workshop administration which would continue as now under the Home Office. Education would come under the Local Government Board and would be dealt with locally by the creation of some administrative board. As regards other administrative matters they would come under the Minister in the Imperial Parliament who, under the Bill, would remain in the House of Commons to answer for all reserved services. Regarding the rest of Ireland they would also be responsible for every detail of administration in Ulster.

Sir Edward Carson asked: Will you say anything about the judiciary? Mr. Asquith affirmed that if necessary that could be arranged and they must certainly have somebody who corresponded with the Attorney-General in the rest of Ireland and in the excluded area.

The Judiciary.

The County Court judges presented no difficulty, but as regards the judges of the High Court he was not at all sure that it would be the desire of the excluded area that the procedure should cease and nothing be substituted for it. That was a point upon which he was quite ready, and indeed anxious to come to some agreement. Turning to the rest of Ireland he said that when those counties had been excluded adjustments, both administrative and financial, in the application of the Bill would become necessary. But he would not go into detail because it was not upon these points that the chances of a settlement depended. Some amount of administrative and financial adjustment was necessary in every scheme of exclusion, total or partial, permanent or provisional, and he would not set himself to say out and dried scheme now. If the broad principles could be agreed upon they could afterwards work out the general details with something like general co-operation.

He had endeavoured to explain the proposals which were put forward as the price of peace. (Cheers.) "No one, he believed, either in Ireland or here, had any love for exclusion for its own sake or upon its own merits. He did not expect that the proposals would be received with enthusiasm in any quarter, but he did ask for their deliberate, dispassionate consideration. (Cheers.) To Home Rulers, Irish or British, they involved at the least a postponement of a complete, symmetrical system of self-government. To Unionists they implied, necessarily, unwelcome acceptance of an Irish legislative and executive in Dublin. On the other hand they would hold out for the Home Ruler the prospect of an undivided Ireland, brought in time to its full measure of development, as he might believe, not by coercion, but by consent; while to Ulstermen they offered an absolutely free choice with the certainty that their status could not be changed without the assent of the Parliament of the United Kingdom. (Cheers.)

"Give and Take" Necessary.

He saw no road to an agreed settlement in which the balance of give and take was likely to be more evenly adjusted. If there was one lesson which was more clearly than another taught by the history of the ancient kingdom of Britain it was that union of law and liberty had its source and, in moments of supreme urgency, had its sanction, in the corporate sense of the common interests and the common responsibilities. There were times in which they ought all of them to be ready to sacrifice much of prejudice, of prepossession, of solid and deeply cherished aims and ideals for the paramount good of the whole. If they had been the pioneers of popular government it was because the British people were keen, tenacious, combative and self-reliant, and had learnt in times of stress, when controversy was most acute and most apparently irreconcilable, to respect one another and renounce the falsehood of extremes.

The Premier concluded: This is a testing case; the best traditions of our Party, no less than the undiscovered and latent issues of the future, appeal to us to-day with imperious accents to pursue, if we can, the way of unity and peace. (Loud Ministerial and Nationalist cheers.)

A Gift For Ulster.

While Mr. Asquith was making his Home Rule statement in the House of Commons, Lady Londonderry, as president of the Ulster Women's Association, at a South Kensington drawing room meeting formally accepted a fully equipped ambulance corps formed in London for service in Ulster. The corps numbers 150. The purpose of the gift was to help the Ulster Women's Association in their work.

A Life Saver.

It is said to say that Chamberlain's Colic, Cholera and Diarrhoea Remedy has saved the lives of more people and relieved more suffering than any other remedy in existence. It is a fact that it has been used for centuries and is now being used by millions of people in all parts of the world. It is a life saver in all cases of colic, cholera, and diarrhoea.

BY TELEGRAPH.

(Reuter's Service to the China Mail.)

NORDDEUTSCHER LLOYD'S DIVIDEND.

LONDON, March 10. A telegram from Berlin states that the Norddeutscher Lloyd has declared a dividend of 8 per cent.

OBITUARY.

Sir Arthur W. Mackworth.

LONDON, March 9. The death is announced of Sir Arthur W. Mackworth, who was retired Colonel of the Royal Engineers, and Chairman of the Monmouthshire Territorial Forces Association.

LATER.

Professor Ginsburg.

The death is announced of Professor Christian David Ginsburg. The deceased gentleman was LL.D. and a famous Biblical scholar and writer. He was one of the original members appointed by Convocation for the revision of the English version of the Old Testament. He wrote many critical and historical commentaries on Hebrew and other works and was a well-known contributor to the Encyclopedia Britannica. He was a J.P. for the county of Middlesex.

BIG FIRE IN ST. LOUIS.

Heavy Loss of Life Feared.

LONDON, March 10.

A telegram from St. Louis states that the eight-story building of the Missouri Athletic Club has been burnt. One hundred people are missing. Seven bodies were found in the street.

Another telegram states that the Missouri Club was one of the most exclusive of clubs. The damage is estimated at a million dollars. The building is now a mass of bricks and twisted iron. The number of dead will be unknown until the debris is cleared. Fifty people were injured. When the fire brigade arrived the entire building was in flames. Men and women jumped from all the floors. Above the fourth floor, a score of people escaped by jumping on to the roof of smaller adjoining buildings.

THE MEXICAN CRISIS.

Fighting Between Rebels and Federals.

LONDON, Mar. 10.

A telegram from Vera Cruz states that 5,000 rebels defeated the Federals at Altamira. The latter are retreating to Tampico whither the British, American and German warships are hastening.

A telegram from Laredo states that Captain Sanders and eight American rangers, apparently on their own initiative, have recovered the body of American Vengas who had been missing. It was found that he had been twice shot in the head and once in the neck. The head was crushed apparently by the butt of a rifle and the fingers were charred on the left hand.

THE POWER OF ORGANISED LABOUR.

Reckless Speech by a South African Deportee.

LONDON, March 9.

One of the South African deportees, Mr. Bain, speaking at Manchester, declared that they were taking steps to exhort the Labourites and Socialists everywhere in the Colonies to make common cause and form a deputation to wait on the South African Government to show the power of organised labour. If reason did not prevail, there was another way which could be forced upon the workers, that of violence and bloodshed. It would not be the fault of the workers, but it would be infinitely better than tame submission.

CABINET CRISIS IN ITALY.

LONDON, March 9.

Reuter's correspondent at Rome telegraphs that the newspapers announce that owing to a defection of Radical supporters desirous of democratic reforms now that questions connected with the occupation of Tripoli are closed, the Government will resign on Tuesday.

A LIFE SAYER.

It is said to say that Chamberlain's Colic, Cholera and Diarrhoea Remedy has saved the lives of more people and relieved more suffering than any other remedy in existence. It is a fact that it has been used for centuries and is now being used by millions of people in all parts of the world. It is a life saver in all cases of colic, cholera, and diarrhoea.

BY TELEGRAPH.

(Reuter's Service to the China Mail.)

THE LORDS AND "MARCONIS"

LONDON, Mar. 10.

In the House of Lords Lord Lansdowne, in moving the appointment of a Marconi Committee, said that Lord Loreburn had joined on condition that the charges against Lord Murray were specific and formulated.

The inquiry would be limited to that extent, and the members of the committee would be judicial. Both sides of the house desired Lord Loreburn's appointment.

Lord Grey said that he regarded the committee as unnecessary but nevertheless he agreed. It should, he said, be constituted as strongly and judicially as possible. He therefore did not object to the appointment of Lord Loreburn.

HAMBURG-AMERIKA LINIE'S ENTERPRISE.

LONDON, March 10.

A telegram from Sofia states that the Hamburg-Amerika Linie on April 15 starts a direct service from the Levant to ports in America.

MESSRS. LEYER'S £1,000,000 ISSUE OVERSUBSCRIBED.

LONDON, Mar. 10.

Messrs. Leyer Bros. (the well-known soap manufacturers) one million sterling issue of £1 preference shares were issued at 21/- and largely over-subscribed.

PERSIA AND THE LATE MAJOR OHLSEN.

LONDON, Mar. 10.

A telegram from Teheran states that the Regent and the Government of Persia are each giving the widow of Major Ohlsen, the Swedish major who was recently killed by outlaws, one thousand pounds sterling. A committee of Persians are also subscribing to present the widow with a house in Sweden.

THE TETRARCH'S CONDITION.

LONDON, March 9.

The Sportsman says that none of the statements which have been published respecting The Tetrarch have been issued by anyone immediately connected with the stable, and that Mr. McCalmont (the owner) is too good a sportsman to leave the public in ignorance should an announcement be necessary. The fact that The Tetrarch cantered six furlongs on Saturday proves that there is no immediate ground for alarm.

THE SUTHERLAND ESTATES.

LONDON, March 9.

The Duke of Sutherland has decided to sell 300,000 acres in Sutherland.

(Wah Tse Yat Po's Service.)

SOLDIER BRIGADES.

Attack on a Town.

PEKING, March 9.

The town of Chung Ching-fu in Szechuan province was attacked by four regiments of disbanded soldiers yesterday, but the assault was easily repelled, and the brigands scattered.

The Military Department has arranged to send to the garrisons on the Szechuan boundary 2,000 rifles and a million rounds of ammunition.

AN EXPLANATION DEMANDED.

Selling Munitions to Rebels.

PEKING, Mar. 9.

The French Minister has demanded from the Chinese Government an explanation of the sale by the Kwongsi authorities of ammunition to rebels in Annam. The Government has agreed to investigate the matter.

A NEW COMMERCIAL PORT.

PEKING, Mar. 9.

The Chinese Government has decided to raise a loan in the United States for the development of Ulu Island as a commercial port.

PEKING'S TRAMWAYS.

To be Built With French Money.

PEKING, Mar. 9.

A French loan for the construction of tramways in Peking has been agreed upon. The loan will be used for the construction of tramways in Peking.

BY TELEGRAPH.

(Reuter's Service to the China Mail.)

BERRY ROBBING.

LONDON, Mar. 10. A telegram from the Irish Home Office states that a robbery was committed in the town of Berry, Ireland.

RETURN ON THE TWENTY-NINTH.

LONDON, Mar. 10. A telegram from the Irish Home Office states that a return was made on the 29th of March.

ANOTHER KNUR FOR THE "MILITANTS".

LONDON, March 9. H.M. the King has declined to receive a deputation of Militants. Mrs. Pankhurst has replied that she will lead a deputation to the King at Buckingham Palace.

Suffragettes say that this will probably occur after Easter—in the height of the season.

THE UNCLAIMED SWEEP.

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JOCKEY CLUB MUST HOLD THE MONEY.

The question of the disposition of the unclaimed prize of \$11,000 odd in the Champions race at the Hongkong Meeting seems still to be agitating the minds of many ticket holders, and had all the suggestions of anonymous writers to the Press been regarded the money would have been paid out in a dozen different ways.

As it happens the Jockey Club has no power to dispose of the big prize to anyone but the owner of the lucky ticket, and if they paid it out in any other way, and the rightful owner afterwards turned up at any time within six years they might find themselves in serious difficulty. The fact that the money is legally due to the holder of the ticket within six years is fully recognised by the Club, and the money will be ready for the rightful claimant to collect at any time within six years. After the lapse of this period the Statute of Limitations comes into operation, and we understand that the Club will, in the event of the prize still being unclaimed, consider to what purpose it shall be put.

THE DOUBLE MURDER CHARGE.

IMPORTANT MEDICAL EVIDENCE.

Pang Hin Tong, a former student of Queen's College, charged with the murder of his wife and mother at No. 53 Graham Street was committed for trial yesterday afternoon by Mr. Wood.

Mr. Hodgson Assistant Crown Solicitor prosecuted, and Mr. Otto Kung Sing defended.

Dr. C. W. McKenney emphasized that the bullet wounds in the body of accused's wife had been fired from the left hand side which was a fact of immense importance in view of the suggestion that the wife murdered her mother-in-law and then committed suicide.

Mr. Hodgson (for the Crown) elicited that witness was present at the Government Civil Hospital when the depositions of the dying woman were taken. She was quite sensible.

The nature of the deposition it is assumed, is a direct charge against the accused.

The trial will take place at the next criminal sessions.

MANSLAUGHTER CHARGE.

Before Mr. Wood this afternoon Cheung Kwai Fat was charged with the manslaughter of Man Wei at Tai O on February 18. The incident relative to charge provides an extraordinary story.

Mr. J. H. Gardner defended. The deceased died at the Tai O Police station when charged with theft. He was brought to the station in a dying condition and made the following statement:

"I was struck by two men with their fists on the side and body. Cheung Kwai Fat struck me two or three blows with his fist on my side and body. Chi Hoi struck me on the body two or three times with his fist. No one else struck me; only these men. It was because I took some things from the house No. 54, She Si Wan which belonged to the village community. I only took the things to look after."

Medical evidence showed that the deceased died from a heart spasm.

The case was proceeding as we went to press.

The body of an unknown Chinese, aged about 40 years, who was found hanging to a tree by the road outside the Chung Wah Kan temple, has been sent to the mortuary.

RUB IT IN.

A GOOD many people think rheumatism can only be cured without taking Chamberlain's Colic, Cholera and Diarrhoea Remedy. But the fact is that this remedy has saved the lives of more people and relieved more suffering than any other remedy in existence. It is a fact that it has been used for centuries and is now being used by millions of people in all parts of the world. It is a life saver in all cases of colic, cholera, and diarrhoea.

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A "PEG" WORTH TAKING!

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Scotch Whisky

Known and appreciated everywhere for its purity and strength.

389, 391, 393, 395, 397, 399, 401, 403, 405, 407, 409, 411, 413, 415, 417, 419, 421, 423, 425, 427, 429, 431, 433, 435, 437, 439, 441, 443, 445, 447, 449, 451, 453, 455, 457, 459, 461, 463, 465, 467, 469, 471, 473, 475, 477, 479, 481, 483, 485, 487, 489, 491, 493, 495, 497, 499, 501, 503, 505, 507, 509, 511, 513, 515, 517, 519, 521, 523, 525, 527, 529, 531, 533, 535, 537, 539, 541, 543, 545, 547, 549, 551, 553, 555, 557, 559, 561, 563, 565, 567, 569, 571, 573, 575, 577, 579, 581, 583, 585, 587, 589, 591, 593, 595, 597, 599, 601, 603, 605, 607, 609, 611, 613, 615, 617, 619, 621, 623, 625, 627, 629, 631, 633, 635, 637, 639, 641, 643, 645, 647, 649, 651, 653, 655, 657, 659, 661, 663, 665, 667, 669, 671, 673, 675, 677, 679, 681, 683, 685, 687, 689, 691, 693, 695, 697, 699, 701, 703, 705, 707, 709, 711, 713, 715, 717, 719, 721, 723, 725, 727, 729, 731, 733, 735, 737, 739, 741, 743, 745, 747, 749, 751, 753, 755, 757, 759, 761, 763, 765, 767, 769, 771, 773, 775, 777, 779, 781, 783, 785, 787, 789, 791, 793, 795, 797, 799, 801, 803, 805, 807, 809, 811, 813, 815, 817, 819, 821, 823, 825, 827, 829, 831, 833, 835, 837, 839, 841, 843, 845, 847, 849, 851, 853, 855, 857, 859, 861, 863, 865, 867, 869, 871, 873, 875, 877, 879, 881, 883, 885, 887, 889, 891, 893, 895, 897, 899, 901, 903, 905, 907, 909, 911, 913, 915, 917, 919, 921, 923, 925, 927, 929, 931, 933, 935, 937, 939, 941, 943, 945, 947, 949, 951, 953, 955, 957, 959, 961, 963, 965, 967, 969, 971, 973, 975, 977, 979, 981, 983, 985, 987, 989, 991, 993, 995, 997, 999, 1001, 1003, 1005, 1007, 1009, 1011, 1013, 1015, 1017, 1019, 1021, 1023, 1025, 1027, 1029, 1031, 1033, 1035, 1037, 1039, 1041, 1043, 1045, 1047, 1049, 1051, 1053, 1055, 1057, 1059, 1061, 1063, 1065, 1067, 1069, 1071, 1073, 1075, 1077, 1079, 1081, 1083, 1085, 1087, 1089, 1091, 1093, 1095, 1097, 1099, 1101, 1103, 1105, 1107, 1109, 1111, 1113, 1115, 1117, 1119, 1121, 1123, 1125, 1127, 1129, 1131, 1133, 1135, 1137, 1139, 1141, 1143, 1145, 1147, 1149, 1151, 1153, 1155, 1157, 1159, 1161, 1163, 1165, 1167, 1169, 1171, 1173, 1175, 1177, 1179, 1181, 1183, 1185, 1187, 1189, 1191, 1193, 1195, 1197, 1199, 1201, 1203, 1205, 1207, 1209, 1211, 1213, 1215, 1217, 1219, 1221, 1223, 1225, 1227, 1229, 1231, 1233, 1235, 1237, 1239, 1241, 1243, 1245, 1247, 1249, 1251, 1253, 1255, 1257, 1259, 1261, 1263, 1265, 1267, 1269, 1271, 1273, 1275, 1277, 1279, 1281, 1283, 1285, 1287, 1289, 1291, 1293, 1295, 1297, 1299, 1301, 1303, 1305, 1307, 1309, 1311, 1313, 1315, 1317, 1319, 1321, 1323, 1325, 1327, 1329, 1331, 1333, 1335, 1337, 1339, 1341, 1343, 1345, 1347, 1349, 1351, 1353, 1355, 1357, 1359, 1361, 1363, 1365, 1367, 1369, 1371, 137

SHIPPING

PENINSULAR AND ORIENTAL
STEAM NAVIGATION COMPANY.

Will dispatch VESSELS to the Undermentioned PORTS on or about the
DATES named:—

DESTINATION	STEAMERS	To Sail	Remarks
SHANGHAI, MOJI, KOBÉ & YOKOHAMA	NOBIA Capt. F. J. Fox	About 21st Mar.	Freight and Passage.
SHANGHAI	DEVANHA Capt. W. R. Hickry	8 a.m. 14th Mar.	Freight and Passage.
SHANGHAI, VIA USUAL PORTS OF CANAL	INDIA Capt. C. C. Talbot, R.N.R.	Noon 14th Mar.	See Special Advertisement.
SHANGHAI & ANTWERP via Suez, Pans, Oporto, Port Said & Marseilles	NILE Capt. H. Fowler	About 18th Mar.	Freight and Passage.

All the above steamers are fitted with Wireless Telegraphy.

E. A. HEWITT, Superintendent.

P. & O. S. N. Co.'s Office.

CANADIAN PACIFIC ROYAL MAIL
STEAMSHIP LINE.

VIA VANCOUVER AND

THE CANADIAN PACIFIC RAILWAY.

PROPOSED SAILINGS FROM HONGKONG AND ST. JOHN N.B.
SUBJECT TO ALTERATION.

FOR VANCOUVER	FOR LIVERPOOL
From Hongkong.	From St. John N.B.
EMPEROR OF RUSSIA, Thu, Mar. 19.	Sax., April 11.
EMPEROR OF INDIA, Thu, Apr. 2.	Wed., April 29.
EMPEROR OF JAPAN, Thu, Apr. 8.	
EMPEROR OF ASIA, Thu, Apr. 16.	Fat., May 9.

Steamships leave HONGKONG at 12.00 Noon.

The 'EMPEROR OF RUSSIA' and 'EMPEROR OF ASIA' are new quadruple screw 24 knot turbine steamers of 18800 tons gross—30,625 tons displacement—the fastest, latest and most luxurious on the Pacific.

All steamers of the Company's Pacific fleet and passenger steamers of the Atlantic fleet are equipped with the latest wireless apparatus.

Each Trans-Pacific 'Empire' connects at Vancouver with a Mail Express Train and at St. John N.B. with Atlantic Mail steamers as shown above. The 'Empire' of Britain and 'Empire of Russia' are magnificent vessels of 14,500 tons, speed, 20 knots, and are regarded as second to none on the Atlantic.

PASSENGER RATES, HONGKONG TO LONDON

'EMPEROR OF RUSSIA'	Optional Atlantic Port \$71.10.
'EMPEROR OF ASIA'	do do \$68.
'EMPEROR OF INDIA'	do do \$68.
'EMPEROR OF JAPAN'	do do \$68.

'MONTAGUE'—Intermediate service—First class railway, second cabin Atlantic, via Canadian Atlantic Port, \$43.
Boston or New York, \$45.
Meals and sleeping car across Canada NOT included in any of above rates. If required such will cost \$5 additional.

Passengers purchasing Trans-Pacific Round Trip passage tickets have the option of returning from San Francisco by the steamers of the Pacific Mail S.S. Co. or by the Canadian Pacific Railway.

Local and through passengers may, if desired, travel by rail between ports of call in Japan.

SPECIAL THROUGH RATES (First Class only) are granted to Naval and Military Officers, European Civil Service Officials, Missionaries, &c.
Full particulars on application to Agents.

Through passengers are allowed 'Stop Over' privileges at the various points of interest on route.

For further information, Maps, Guide Books, Rates of Passage and Freight, apply to
D. W. BRIDGEMAN, General Traffic Agent,
Corner, Exchange, and Piers, opposite Blake Pier.

NIPPON YUSEN KAISHA.

THE JAPAN MAIL STEAMSHIP CO.



PROJECTED SAILINGS FROM HONGKONG—SUBJECT
TO ALTERATION.

DESTINATION	STEAMERS	SAILING DATES
MARSHALLS, LONDON AND ANTWERP, via SINGAPORE, MALACCA, PENANG, COLOMBO, SUZUKI AND PORT SAID.	HIRANO MARU, Capt. H. Fraser, Tons 16,000	WEDNESDAY, 11th Mar., at 10 a.m.
	KATORI MARU, Capt. T. Murai, Tons 20,000	WEDNESDAY, 25th March at 10 a.m.

VICTORIA, B.O. & SEAT- TLE, via SHANGHAI, MOJI, KOBÉ, YOKOHAMA & YOKOHAMA.	YOKOHAMA MARU, Capt. Wada, Tons 12,500	TUESDAY, 24th March at Noon.
	AWA MARU, Capt. —, Tons 12,500	TUESDAY, 7th April, at Noon.

KANSAI & YOKOHAMA	MISHIMA MARU, Capt. —, Tons 16,000	THURSDAY, 26th March at 11 a.m.
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SHANGHAI, MOJI AND KOBÉ.	PENANG MARU, Capt. —, Tons 12,500	THURSDAY, 12th March.
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MARSHALLS, KOBÉ AND YOKOHAMA.	TANGO MARU, Capt. Sekine, Tons 18,500	WEDNESDAY, 11th March at 11 a.m.
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SINGAPORE AND MELBOURNE, via MANILA, THURSDAY ISLAND, TOWN- VILLE AND BRISBANE.	KUMANO MARU, Capt. Soyeda, Tons 9,300	WEDNESDAY, 11th March at Noon.
	TANGO MARU, Capt. Sekine, Tons 12,500	WEDNESDAY, 26th April at Noon.

BOMBAY, via SINGAPORE, PENANG & RANGOON.	KAMAKURA MARU, Capt. —, Tons 12,500	TUESDAY, 17th March.
	KAHATA MARU, Capt. —, Tons 12,500	THURSDAY, 19th March.

Fitted with new system of wireless telegraphy.

Cargo only.

PASSENGER SEASON—1914.

FOR EUROPE.

HIRANO MARU	16,000 tons	sails Wednesday 11th March.
KATORI MARU	20,000 "	" " 25th March.
KAMAKURA MARU	12,500 "	" " 8th April.
KAHATA MARU	12,500 "	" " 22nd April.

FOR AMERICA.

SATO MARU	12,500 tons	sails Tuesday 10th March.
YOKOHAMA MARU	12,500 "	" " 24th March.
AWA MARU	12,500 "	" " 7th April.

With option of Rail between Steamers' calling Ports in Japan.

For further information apply to

T. KUSUMOTO, Manager.

Telephone No. 222.

HONGKONG'S MUSICAL
HISTORY

BY H. L. O. GARRITT

Being a reprint of a series of articles that appeared in the

CHINA MAIL.

PRICE

SHIPPING

PACIFIC MAIL S.S. CO.

THE AMERICAN LINE TO SAN FRANCISCO
Via Shanghai or Manila, Nagasaki, Inland Sea, Kobe,
Yokohama, and Honolulu.

THE SUNSHINE BELT

Operating the following steamers

MONGOLIA, MANCHURIA, KOREA, SIBERIA

and

NILE, CHINA, and PERIA

SOON FEATURES OF SERVICE.

Electric Fans, Swimming Tank, Orchestra, Amusement, Wireless Telegraphy, Submarine

Signal Service and Bilge Keels.

Culdes under personal supervision of Mr. V. Moroni, one of the World's most famous caterers.

Return Port of Round Trip Tickets, Available for Passage via C.P.R. from Vancouver if desired.

Through Passengers have the privilege of traveling by Rail between Ports of Kobe and Yokohama.

STEAMERS:

CHINA, 10,800 Tons Sailing SATURDAY, 14th Mar., at Noon.

MANCHURIA, 7,000 Tons Sailing SATURDAY, 14th Mar., at 1 p.m.

MONGOLIA, 7,000 Tons Sailing SATURDAY, 14th Mar., at 1 p.m.

For San Francisco via Manila, Nagasaki, Kobe, Yokohama & Honolulu.

HONGKONG—MANILA SERVICE.

FROM HONGKONG. Arrive Manila. Leave Manila. From Manila. Due Hongkong.

Mar. 11, CHINA, Mar. 16, Mar. 12, MANCHURIA, Mar. 2, Mar. 12, MONGOLIA, Mar. 12, Mar. 12, PERIA, Mar. 12.

R. C. MORTON, Agent.

King's Building (opposite Blake Pier), Telephone No. 141.

Panama-Pacific International Exposition—San Francisco, 1915.

TOYO KISEN KAISHA

SAN FRANCISCO LINE.

via SHANGHAI, MANILA, the INLAND SEA
JAPAN and HONOLULU.

Sailings from Hongkong—Subject to change without notice.

Steamer	Displacement	Leave Hongkong
TENYO MARU	22,000-21 knots	Saturday, 4th Apr.
NIPPON MARU	11,000-18 knots	Wednesday, 8th Apr.
HONGKONG MARU	11,000-18 knots	Saturday 25th Apr.
SHINYO MARU	22,000-21 knots	Wednesday, 29th Apr.
CHIYO MARU	22,000-21 knots	

* via MANILA omitting Shanghai

All Steamers will be despatched at NOON.

First Class to London	\$71.10.	Return (6 months) \$120.
First Class to New York	\$80.	\$26.10.
" " San Francisco	\$45.	\$26.

Passengers purchasing Trans-Pacific Return tickets have the option of returning from SAN FRANCISCO by steamers of the Pacific Mail S.S. Co. or from VANCOUVER by steamers of the Canadian Pacific Railway Co.

SPECIAL RATES given to NAVAL and MILITARY, CIVIL SERVANTS, MISSIONARIES, etc.

ROUND THE WORLD tickets issued in connection with all the principal Mail Lines and the Trans-Siberian Railway.

Passengers may travel by railway between Ports of Call in Japan free of charge.

SOUTH AMERICA LINE.

via Japan Ports, Honolulu, Hilo, Manzanillo Salina Cruz,
Callao, Iquique and Valparaiso.

Thence by Trans Andean Route to Buenos Aires.

SEIYO MARU	14,000-16 knots	Saturday, 11th April
ANYO MARU	18,500-16 knots	
KIYO MARU	17,900-14 knots	

For full particulars as to Passage and Freight apply to

S. MORIMOTO, Agent.

Telephone 291. KING'S BUILDING (Opposite Blake Pier).

MESSAGERIES MARITIMES
FRENCH MAIL LINES.

FORTNIGHTLY SERVICE TO AND FROM JAPAN

Via SHANGHAI.

FORTNIGHTLY SERVICE TO AND FROM EUROPE

Via SUEZ CANAL.

For	STEAMERS	To Sail
SHANGHAI, KOBÉ AND YOKOHAMA	ATLANTIQUE PAUL LECAT, CORDILLERE	23rd March 5th April 19th April
MARSHALLS, via Pans	AUSTRALIE, AMAZON, ATLANTIQUE	24th March at 1 p.m. 7th April at 1 p.m. 21st April at 1 p.m.

ALL STEAMERS FITTED WITH WIRELESS.

TRANSFERRING on the Co's Steamers at COLOMBO for CALCUTTA, BOMBAY and

Aden, at Port Said for the Levant, Constantinople and Black Sea.

Through Tickets to London, via Paris, by rail.

Circular tickets to Europe via Suez and Siberian Route and vice versa

delivered here.

For further particulars apply to

S. O. de BUSSIERRE, Act. Agent.

THE EASTERN & AUSTRALIAN
STEAMSHIP CO., LIMITED.MAIL SERVICE
TO AUSTRALIA, via MANILA.

MAIL SCHEDULE

(SUBJECT TO MODIFICATION)

STEAMERS	ARRIVE HONGKONG FROM AUSTRALIA	LEAVE HONGKONG FOR AUSTRALIA
ST. ALBANS	Mar. 11th	Mar. 20th at 10 a.m.
ST. ALBANS	Mar. 11th	Mar. 20th at 10 a.m.
ST. ALBANS	Mar. 11th	Mar. 20th at 10 a.m.
ST. ALBANS	Mar. 11th	Mar. 20th at 10 a.m.

For further particulars apply to

Telephone No. 141.

SHIPPING

CHINA NAVIGATION CO., LD.

SAILINGS SUBJECT TO ALTERATION

For	STEAMERS	To Sail
HOIHOW & HAIFONG	SHANGHAI	Mar. 11, at 10 a.m.
MANILA, CEBU & ILOILO	TAIPEI	Mar. 11, at 1 p.m.
SHANGHAI & TSINGTAU	LUCHOW	Mar. 12, at 4 p.m.
SHANGHAI	YANCHOW	Mar. 14, Midnight
MANILA, CEBU & ILOILO	SHANGHAI	Mar. 17, at Noon
SHANGHAI	TAIPEI	Mar. 17, at 4 p.m.
SHANGHAI & TSINGTAU	YANCHOW	Mar. 19, at 4 p.m.
WEIHAIWEI & TIENSIN	YANCHOW	Mar. 20, at Noon

DIRECT SAILINGS TO WEST RIVER—Twice Weekly.

R.S. 'LINTAN' and R.S. 'NANU'.

* MANILA LINE. Twin Screw Steamers 'Chinba', 'Taming', & 'Tan' on deck, aft on 'Taming' and 'Tan'.

* SHANGHAI LINE. The Twin Screw Steamers 'Anhui', 'Chenan', and the S.S. 'Langchow', and 'Yingchow', having excellent accommodation with Electric Light throughout and Electric Fans in the State-rooms and Dining Saloon.

Electric Light throughout and Electric Fans in the State-rooms and Dining Saloon, maintain a fast schedule service between Canton, Hongkong and Shanghai leaving Hongkong for Shanghai direct every Thursday and Sunday, taking cargo on through bills of lading to all Yangtze and Northern China Ports.

The Steamers leaving Hongkong on Sundays proceed from Shanghai to Taichang, leaving there on Tuesdays for Shanghai, Hongkong and Canton.

S.S. Passengers must embark before midnight on Saturday for the Sunday morning sailing. A Company's launch leaves Murray Pier at 10 o'clock every Saturday night.

These Steamers land passengers in Sha ghaz, avoiding the inconvenience of transshipment at Whooing.

REDUCED FARES Single \$45 Return \$72.

For Freight or Passage apply to

B. T. TERFIELD & SWIRE,

Telephone No. 36.

INDO-CHINA STEAM NAVIGATION CO., LD.

PROJECTED SAILINGS FROM HONGKONG
(SUBJECT TO ALTERATION).

For	STEAMERS	To Sail
SHANGHAI	WONGSANG	WEDNESDAY, Mar. 11, Daylight
SINGAPORE, PENANG & LAISANG	LAISANG	WEDNESDAY, Mar. 11, at 2 p.m.
SHANGHAI	WOSANG	THURSDAY, Mar. 12, Daylight
SHANGHAI	CHOYSANG	FRIDAY, Mar. 13, Daylight
SINGAPORE, PENANG & LAISANG	FOOSANG	FRIDAY, Mar. 13, at 2 p.m.
MANILA	LOONGSANG	SATURDAY, Mar. 14, at 2 p.m.
MANILA	YUENSANG	SATURDAY, Mar. 21, at 2 p.m.

RETURN TOURS TO JAPAN.

THE Steamers 'Katsuryu', 'Nansan' & 'Ling-shan' leave about every 3 weeks for Shanghai and Japan returning via Kobe (Inland Sea) and Mail to Hongkong. Time occupied 20 days. This service is supplemented by the 'Fookang', 'Kwang', 'Yong', 'Yachang' and 'Shuang' leaving Hongkong at regular intervals for Yokohama, Kobe & Moji and returning direct to Hongkong. Time occupied 16 days.

These vessels have all modern improvements and are fitted throughout with Electric Light.

A fully qualified Surgeon is also carried.

Steamers have superior accommodation for First-Class Passengers and are fitted throughout with Electric Light.

Taking Cargo on Through Bills of Lading to Yangtze, Peking, Choo, Hsien, Dalny, Weihaiwei & Tsingtau.

Taking Cargo on Through Bills of Lading to Khat, Lahad Daru, Singapore, Swao, Usman, Jesselton and Labuan.

For Freight or Passage, apply to

Telephone No. 218.

JARDINE, MATHESON & Co., Ltd.

General Managers.

BRITISH INDIA STEAM NAVIGATION CO., LD.

NEW SERVICES OF STEAMERS BETWEEN

YOKOHAMA, KOBÉ, HONGKONG & RANGOON.

EASTWARD

The S.S. 'JELONGA' 5,206 tons gross, Captain J. R. O. Sullivan, will be despatched for Singapore, Penang and Rangoon on the 26th March, at Noon, taking cargo and passengers at current rates.

For Freight or Passage, apply to

JARDINE, MATHESON & Co., Ltd.

Telephone No. 218.

THE ROYAL MAIL STEAM PACKET COMPANY

PROJECTED SAILINGS FROM HONGKONG.

SUBJECT TO CHANGE WITHOUT NOTICE.

'SHIRE' LINE SERVICE—HOMEWARD.

For	STEAMERS	Date of Departure
LONDON & ANTWERP	DEN OF AIRLIE	About 12th March
LONDON & ANTWERP	MERIONETHSHIRE	About 8th April

TRANS-PACIFIC 'SHIRE' AND 'GLEN' JOINT SERVICE.

VICTORIA, VANCOUVER, SEATTLE, TACOMA & PORTLAND	MADONSHIRE	About 7th March
VICTORIA, VANCOUVER, SEATTLE, TACOMA & PORTLAND	DEN OF RUTHERN	About 6th April
VICTORIA, VANCOUVER, SEATTLE, TACOMA & PORTLAND	GLENLOCHY	About 2nd May

For freight and further particulars, apply to

JARDINE, MATHESON & Co., Ltd.

Telephone No. 218 Sub E. No. 2.

AGENTS.

BRITISH INDIA S. N. CO., LTD.

APCAR LINE

REGULAR SERVICE BETWEEN

CALCUTTA, STRAITS, HONGKONG, SHANGHAI
AND JAPAN PORTS.

EASTWARD.

S.S. 'APCAR' 4,400 tons, Captain Walker, will be despatched for

SHANGHAI, NAGASAKI, KURE and MOJI on 18th March.

S.S. 'THRONA' 3,900 tons, Captain M. M. Hobbs, will be despatched for

YOKOHAMA, KURE and MOJI on 18th March.

WESTWARD.

S.S. 'APCAR' 4,400 tons, Captain Walker, will be despatched for

SHIPPING

PENINSULAR AND ORIENTAL STEAM NAVIGATION COMPANY

HOMEWARD PASSENGER SEASON, 1914
PROPOSED SAILINGS OF MAIL STEAMERS

MARSEILLES & LONDON

TAKING PASSENGERS ALSO FOR
COLOMBO, INDIA, AUSTRALASIA, EGYPT, BRINDISI, &c.
THROUGH TICKETS ISSUED TO BOSTON AND NEW YORK

Connecting Steamer	Strait	Leave Hongkong	Leave Hongkong	Leave Hongkong	Leave Hongkong	Leave Hongkong
Yokohama	Colombo	Leave Hongkong	Leave Hongkong	Leave Hongkong	Leave Hongkong	Leave Hongkong
Mar. 19	DEVAN	Mar. 20	Mar. 20	Mar. 20	Mar. 20	Mar. 20
Apr. 2	ARADIA	Apr. 3	Apr. 3	Apr. 3	Apr. 3	Apr. 3
Apr. 16	DELTA	Apr. 17	Apr. 17	Apr. 17	Apr. 17	Apr. 17
Apr. 30	ASSAYE	May 1	May 1	May 1	May 1	May 1

THE ATTENTION of Passengers is drawn to the Accelerated Arrival of the Mail Steamers at Marseilles, Plymouth & London. These vessels will now arrive in Marseilles on Friday & London on the following Friday. Arrangements are also being made whereby passengers by the P. & O. Special Train from Marseilles can now arrive in London at 3.30 p.m. on Saturdays.

Passengers change Steamers at COLOMBO, and those for BRINDISI transfer also to the Express Mail Steamer at PORT SAID.

Accommodation in the connecting Steamer from COLOMBO is definitely reserved.

FARES TO LONDON AND MARSEILLES

The Fares to London and Marseilles are as follows:-

1st SALOON	"A"	Accommodation	SINGLE	RETURN	2nd SALOON	"B"	Accommodation	SINGLE	RETURN
1st SALOON	"A"	Accommodation	SINGLE	RETURN	2nd SALOON	"B"	Accommodation	SINGLE	RETURN
1st SALOON	"A"	Accommodation	SINGLE	RETURN	2nd SALOON	"B"	Accommodation	SINGLE	RETURN

IN ADDITION TO THE ABOVE MAIL STEAMERS
INTERMEDIATE (Non-Transit) STEAMERS
WILL LEAVE FOR

LONDON,
CARRYING 1st and 2nd SALOON PASSENGERS AT REDUCED RATES.

PROPOSED SAILINGS:

STEAMER	Leave YAMA	Leave SHANGHAI	Leave HONGKONG	Leave SHANGHAI	Leave HONGKONG	Leave SHANGHAI	Leave HONGKONG	Leave SHANGHAI	Leave HONGKONG
MALTA	Mar. 17	Mar. 28	Mar. 28	Mar. 28	Mar. 28	Mar. 28	Mar. 28	Mar. 28	Mar. 28
KEIVA	Mar. 31	Apr. 11	Apr. 11	Apr. 11	Apr. 11	Apr. 11	Apr. 11	Apr. 11	Apr. 11
NUBIA	Apr. 14	Apr. 25	Apr. 25	Apr. 25	Apr. 25	Apr. 25	Apr. 25	Apr. 25	Apr. 25
AMUR	Apr. 29	May 9	May 9	May 9	May 9	May 9	May 9	May 9	May 9

* New Steamer

These Steamers call also at PORT SWETTENHAM, PENANG, and COLOMBO.

FARES TO LONDON

1st SALOON £20 SINGLE £20 RETURN

2nd SALOON £10 SINGLE £10 RETURN

FARES TO MARSEILLES

1st SALOON £24 SINGLE £24 RETURN

2nd SALOON £12 SINGLE £12 RETURN

All Passenger Steamers are fitted with the Marconi System of Wireless Telegraphy.

THE ABOVE RATES ARE SUBJECT TO A SURTAX OF 10%.

For further particulars apply to

E. A. HEWITT, Superintendent.

NORDDEUTSCHER LLOYD, BREMEN

IMPERIAL GERMAN MAIL LINES.

FOR	STEAMERS	Tons	To SAIL
MAPLES, GENOA, ALGIERES, KLEIST, LISBON, SOUTHAMPTON, ANTWERP & BREMEN	Capt. L. Mass.	(17,000)	WEDNESDAY, 18th March at 10 a.m.
SHANGHAI, NAGASAKI, YOKO, KOBE & YOKOHAMA	Capt. F. Looser.	(17,000)	THURSDAY, 19th March at 10 a.m.
MANILA, YAP, MARONN, NEWQUINA, BRISBANE, SYDNEY & MELBOURNE	Capt. H. Schmitt.	(8,750)	SATURDAY, 21st March at 9 a.m.
KOBE	FRINZ SIGISMUND, Capt. A. Hurling.	(9,000)	TUESDAY, 31st March at 10 a.m.
JESSELTON, KUDAT, BORNEO, SANDAKAN	Capt. J. Koehler.		SUNDAY, 8th March at 9 a.m.

All the steamers of the European Line are fitted with Wireless Telegraphy, New System of Telefunken.

FREIGHT LINE.

NEXT SAILINGS FROM HONGKONG.

STEAMSHIP	about 1914	For
GERNIS	18th March	For Havre, Bremen and Hamburg/Bremen
SIGMARINGEN	30th March	For Havre, Bremen and Hamburg/Bremen
WORDERNEY	13th April	For Havre, Bremen and Hamburg/Bremen
HELGOLAND	27th April	For Havre, Bremen and Hamburg/Bremen
BORKUM	11th May	For Havre, Bremen and Hamburg/Bremen

NORDDEUTSCHER LLOYD.

SHIPPING

AUSTRIA LLOYD

Under Mail Contract with the Austrian Government
MONTHLY FAST SERVICE TO TRIESTE (VENICE).
Via Austria, Colombo, Aden, Suez, Port Said.

S.S. AFRICA, 8,840 tons, will leave as above on 15th March at 4 p.m.
Superior accommodation for 1st and 2nd Class passengers, no extra charge for meals. Doctor, Stewardess, Cabin, Wireless Telegraphy.

FARES: Hongkong-Trieste (Venice), 1st Class £20, 2nd £10, 3rd £5.

MONTHLY ORDINARY SERVICE TO TRIESTE (VENICE).
Via Austria, Colombo, Aden, Suez, Port Said.

S.S. AUSTRIA, 14,000 tons, will leave as above about 8th April.
These Steamers, of large tonnage are fitted with comfortable one class accommodation for 1st class passengers. No extra charge for meals. Doctor, Stewardess, Cabin, Wireless Telegraphy.

FARES: Hongkong-Trieste (Venice) £25.

RAILWAY FARES: Hongkong-Trieste (Venice) £25.

Via Austria, Milan, Naples, Lammara, Port of Call, Suez, Port Said, 1st Class £25, 2nd £12, 3rd £6.

Via Austria, Milan, St. Gotthard, Locarno, Bellinzona, Chiasso, Suez, Port Said, 1st Class £25, 2nd £12, 3rd £6.

Via Vienna, Cologne, Brussels, Ostend, Dover, Suez, Port Said, 1st Class £25, 2nd £12, 3rd £6.

Via Munich, Cologne, Frankfurt, Suez, Port Said, 1st Class £25, 2nd £12, 3rd £6.

TO SHANGHAI:

S.S. KOEBER, 9,900 tons, will leave as above on 1st April, at 6 a.m.

FARES: Hongkong-Shanghai, 1st Cl. £25, 2nd £12, 3rd £6.

TO KOBE, via SHANGHAI, YOKOHAMA.

S.S. PERSIA, 12,500 tons, will leave as above about 2nd April.

FARES: Hongkong-Kobe, 1st Cl. £25, 2nd £12, 3rd £6.

SANDER, WISLER & CO., Agents, Prince's Building.

OSAKA SHOSEN KAISHA.

REGULAR SERVICES, PROPOSED SAILINGS FROM HONGKONG.
(SUBJECT TO ALTERATION).

TRANS-PACIFIC LINE.

THE CHICAGO MILWAUKEE & ST. PAUL RAILWAY CO.

Connecting at TACOMA & SEATTLE with THE CHICAGO MILWAUKEE & ST. PAUL RAILWAY.

The only direct train service, without transshipment, also shortest and fastest route from the Pacific Coast to CHICAGO.

Taking cargo on through Bills of Lading to all Overland Oceanic Points in the U.S.A. and Canada, also to the Principal Ports in Mexico, Central and South America.

FOR VICTORIA, B.C. AND TACOMA via JAPAN PORTS.

Steamers

SEALED MARU, T. Saito, Saturday, 21st March at 12 p.m.

MEXICO MARU, N. Kobayashi, Wednesday, 1st April at 1 p.m.

CHICAGO MARU, G. Goto, Thursday, 10th April at 1 p.m.

CANADA MARU, H. Yamamoto, Wednesday, 29th April at 1 p.m.

TACOMA MARU, T. Hamada, Thursday, 14th May at 12 p.m.

PANAMA MARU, T. Kano, Saturday, 14th May at 12 p.m.

Calling at SHANGHAI, NAGASAKI, KOBE, YOKOHAMA & YOKOHAMA.

Calling at MOJI, KOBE, YOKOHAMA & YOKOHAMA.

These Newly Built Steamers have high speed and are fitted with the Wireless Apparatus. A limited number of Cabin passengers carried at low rates. Best adapted for carrying Bulk, Treasure and Perishable. Special attention given towards Express connection.

JAPAN-BOMBAY LINE.

For BOMBAY via SINGAPORE, PORT SWETTENHAM, PENANG AND COLOMBO.

Steamer

JAVA MARU, D. Pochigiani, Sunday, 5th April a.m.

SAIGON MARU, T. Yamaguchi, Thursday, 18th April a.m.

MALAY MARU, T. Miyata, Sunday, 26th April a.m.

LUZON MARU, T. Miyata, Sunday, 26th April a.m.

For MOJI, KOBE & YOKOHAMA.

Steamer

SAIGON MARU, T. Yamaguchi, Sunday, 5th April a.m.

LUZON MARU, T. Miyata, Sunday, 26th April a.m.

INDO MARU, K. Komiya, Sunday, 26th April a.m.

For MOJI, KOBE & YOKOHAMA.

CHINA AND FORMOSA LINE.

For TAMSUI via SWATOW & AMOY.

Steamer

DAIJIN MARU, K. Murakami, Sunday, 15th March at Noon.

DAIJI MARU, S. Tokushige, Sunday, 22nd March at Noon.

For FOOCHOW via SWATOW AND AMOY.

Steamer

KAIJO MARU, Y. Yamamoto, Wednesday, 11th March at 2 p.m.

For ANPING & TAIKAO via SWATOW & AMOY.

Steamer

'SOSU MARU', K. Tahara, Wednesday, 18th March at 10 a.m.

For CANTON.

Steamer

'SOSU MARU', K. Tahara, Friday, 13th March.

These steamers of the Coast and Formosa Line have excellent accommodation for First Class Passengers and are fitted with Electric Light and Water.

These Steamers will arrive at and depart from SOON YIP WHARF (near the Harbour Office, P. & O. Central).

For further information, apply to

Z. KAMIYA, Manager

Second Floor, No. 1, Queen's Building.

PHILIPPINE STEAMSHIP CO.

Steamship

RUBI, 4,000 Tons, J. Miller, Manila, Mangarin, Cebu & Iloilo, Friday, 12th March at 4 p.m.

SAIRO, 4,000 Tons, F. B. Molnar, Manila, Mangarin, Cebu & Iloilo, Monday, 23rd March at 4 p.m.

Passengers holding round trip tickets may return by any Steamer of the Pacific Mail S.S. Co., Tokyo Kisen Kaisha, Norddeutscher Lloyd, and Eastern and Australian Steamship Co., Ltd.

Electric Light and Water in every Cabin. Competent Stewards carried.

For freight or Passage, apply to

Shewan, Tomes & Co., General Managers

THOS COOK & SON.

TOURIST STEAMSHIP & FORWARDING AGENTS.

BANKERS, etc.

Head Office: The Far East, 15, Des Voeux Road, CENTRAL, HONGKONG.

SHANGHAI, 45, Woosung Road, YOKOHAMA, 21, Watanabe Street.

MANILA, 111, Market Street, C. O. Box 70.

YOKOHAMA, 21, Watanabe Street, C. O. Box 70.

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SHIPPING

INDIAN AFRICAN LINE.

Cargo carried on through Bills of Lading from HONGKONG to BEIRA, DELAGOA BAY, DURBAN, EAST LONDON, PORT ELIZABETH and CAPE TOWN with transshipment at COLOMBO to Steamers of the INDIAN AFRICAN LINE.

PROPOSED SAILINGS:
From Hongkong: 1st April. Connecting with "KATHIAWAR".
From Colombo: 17th April, 1914.
Excellent Accommodation for 1st and 2nd Class Passengers.

ORIENTAL AFRICAN LINE.

Regular Direct Service from JAPAN, CHINA and STRAITS to BEIRA, DELAGOA BAY, DURBAN, EAST LONDON, PORT ELIZABETH and CAPE TOWN, calling at MAURITIUS if sufficient inducement offers, and affording the Quickest Freight Transport from the ORIENT to SOUTH AFRICA.

PROPOSED SAILINGS:
From Hongkong S.S. "SALAMIS" About 30th of March.
First Class Accommodation for Passengers.
Fitted with Wireless Telegraphy.

For Rates of Freight and Passage, apply to THE BANK LINE, LIMITED, Managers, Agents.

HONGKONG-NEW YORK

REGULAR SAILINGS via PORTS and SUEZ CANAL.
(With liberty to call at the Malabar Coast).

FOR NEW YORK.

S.S. ATHOLL on or about 4th April.

For Freight & further particulars, apply to DODWELL & CO., LTD., Agents.

NATAL LINE OF STEAMERS

TAKING Cargo on through Bills of Lading to SOUTH AFRICAN PORTS with transshipment at CAIRO, in conjunction with the

INDO-CHINA STEAM NAVIGATION CO. LTD.

PROPOSED SAILINGS from Hongkong

Steamer from Hongkong On or about Connecting at Calcutta with On or about

LAISANG Mar. 11. "UMKUTZ" 10 April.

FOOKSANG Mar. 13.

G. APOAR Mar. 14.

JAPAN Mar. 20.

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THE NANYO YUSEN KUM

(SOUTH SEA MAIL S.S. CO.)

Regular Service of Steamers between Japan, Hongkong, Singapore, Batavia, Samarang and Sourabaya.

S.S. BANRI MARU, For Moji, Kobe & Yokohama, 12th March.

S.S. RIJON MARU, For Sorebo, Batavia, Cebu, Samarang & Sourabaya, 22nd Mar.

S.S. HOKUTO MARU, For Moji, Kobe & Yokohama, 9th April.

For Freight or Passage apply to DODWELL & CO., LTD., Agents.

HAMBURG-AMERIKA LINIE.

Deutsche Dampfschiffahrts-Gesellschaft 'HANSA'.

REGULAR SAILINGS FROM JAPAN, CHINA AND PHILIPPINES via STRAITS AND COLOMBO.

TO MARSEILLES, HAVRE, BREMEN & HAMBURG, & TO NEW YORK and from MANILA, HONGKONG & JAPAN via VANCOUVER (B.C.) and PORTLAND (Or.).

TAKING Cargo at through Rates to all European, North Continental and British Ports, also Trieste, Lisbon, Oporto, Marseilles, Genoa, and other Mediterranean, Levantine, Black Sea and Baltic Ports, and North and South American Ports.

Next SAILINGS FROM HONGKONG

Outward

For Shanghai, Kobe & Yokohama

S.S. HOERDE, 19th Mar.

S.S. SUDMARK, 18th Mar.

S.S. BERGAVIA, 1st April.

S.S. CUCKMARK, 5th April.

S.S. SAMBA, 25th April.

S.S. WUBIEN, 1st May.

S.S. ERGIVIA, 11th May.

S.S. EMDEN, 21st May.

S.S. FRISIA, 29th May.

For further particulars, apply to HAMBURG-AMERIKA LINIE, Hongkong Office.

Reduced First Class Fares

GREAT NORTHERN STEAMSHIP COMPANY

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CAPACITY 25,000 Tons, 20,713 Tons Gross Register. Length 630 Feet. Beam 73 1/2 Feet.

